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Sierra Leone

1958

LONDON

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1960

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SIERRA LEONE

Report for the year
1958

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HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
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PART I

General Review

FIRST in importance among the noteworthy events of the period was the introduction in August of Sierra Leone's new constitution, whereby the officials left both the House of Representatives and the Executive Council, and the latter became a body of 11 Ministers (including the Premier) presided over by the Governor. The post of Chief Commissioner of the Protectorate was abolished, its last holder, Mr. H. Childs, C.M.G., O.B.E., retiring in November, 1958. The post of Chief Secretary was also abolished and a new post of Deputy Governor was created.

In the field of local government the end of 1958 saw the restoration of normal administration in the Northern Province, the area most troubled by the disorders of 1955-56.

The course of events in the diamond producing Kono district ran less smoothly. After the success in 1957 of Government measures to control illicit mining it was hoped that African mining under the Alluvial Diamond Mining Scheme, and the highly mechanised operations of the Sierra Leone Selection Trust in their own much smaller lease could continue peaceful co-existence. In August, 1958, however, illicit mining within the Sierra Leone Selection Trust lease increased to an alarming scale, and it soon became apparent that these inroads were highly organised operations. The gangs offered violence to the police and employed slings and matchets. They were highly mobile and raided not only working areas of the lease but also reserve areas, destroying their future usefulness by the unskilled and wasteful methods adopted. The police were reinforced and the law controlling the movement and possession of mining equipment was strengthened. By October, violence had subsided and there was an uneasy lull, but more trouble ensued and by mid-December the gangs were again very active and illicit mining was occurring on a very serious scale.

The immediate situation was met by a reorganisation of the security and administrative services in the area, by increased police activity and, at the beginning of 1959, by heavier sanctions and stricter control of movement into and in the diamond areas. These measures restored law and order, and illicit mining was reduced to negligible proportions.

The measures referred to above are aimed, not at the Kono people, but at the gang leaders who work behind the scenes. The Government fully recognises that the former need special help in meeting the problems which the finding of diamonds has brought and has prepared

an extensive development plan for the Kono District which, in the words of the plan itself, will improve the social and economic conditions of the area, and investigate and develop hitherto undeveloped resources. The Sierra Leone Selection Trust has played its part by devising an experimental contract mining scheme which they are developing in co-operation with the Kono people and which, using the simplest methods and equipment, will help alluvial miners vastly to improve their output without great expense. This is of course in addition to the many other material benefits which the Trust's operations bring to Kono.

Sierra Leone went through a period of financial difficulty in 1958. For most of the year customs revenue fell below the level forecast in the estimates, and a check had to be placed on expenditure to prevent serious depletion of the country's reserves. Fortunately a sudden increase in revenue from direct taxation helped to restore the situation, and thanks to this and to the prudent action already taken, reserves are expected to be still well over £3 million at the end of the financial year in March, 1959.

In the field of development the outstanding event of the year was the announcement that the £20 million project for exploiting the Tonkolili iron ore concession held by the Sierra Leone Development Company is to go ahead. This project takes pride of place because of its vast size, but development in other fields has not been lacking. Agreements have been reached on the starting of a local tobacco industry, and on the mining of rutile in the relatively undeveloped south-western area of the country. An internal air service was begun in January, 1958, operated by the newly formed Government airline, Sierra Leone Airways. Other major developments in communications were the completion of the bridge building programme whereby 13 major bridges have been built since 1955, and the introduction of main line diesel locomotives to the railway.

Plans were made for an early start in 1959 on the construction of a first class hotel in Freetown. The hotel, which will be financed jointly by the Colonial Development Corporation and the Sierra Leone Government, will supply a long-felt want.

In June, 1958, the Governor, accompanied by Lady Dorman, paid an official visit to Liberia at the invitation of President Tubman. This was the first occasion a Governor of Sierra Leone had visited Liberia. Distinguished visitors to Sierra Leone during the period under review included His Royal Highness Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, Lord Listowel, Governor-General of Ghana, Dr. Azikiwe, Premier of the Eastern Region of Nigeria, Messrs. H. and P. Oppenheimer, Sir Edward Windley, C.M.G., Governor of the Gambia, and Vice Admiral R. D. Watson, C.B., C.B.E., Commander-in-Chief, South Atlantic. In addition to numerous visits by naval vessels, the resumption of tourist visits to Sierra Leone was marked by the arrival during January, 1958, of the £6,000,000 luxury cruise liner *Statendam* with 500 American tourists. It is hoped this visit will be the precursor of many more.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

The recession in trade noticeable in the last quarter of 1957 was more marked in 1958 and resulted in a reduction in the value of imports for the first time in several years, and consequent loss of revenue in the form of customs duties. However, towards the end of the year signs of returning prosperity were confirmed by the value of imports for the month of December, which were an all-time record for any one month. The gap between the values of imports and exports was narrower than in recent years: imports for the year were valued at £23,900,000 whilst the value of exports was £19,600,000 of which re-exports, principally in the form of ships' bunkers, totalled £3,072,000. The value of mineral exports continued to outstrip that of agricultural produce, the respective totals being £11,800,000 and £4,660,000. There were small reductions in the quantity of all the main items of agricultural produce exported. Rice was imported to augment the local supply, but not on the same scale as in the previous year, and a new mill just completed will help considerably in reducing the large stocks of paddy rice which have accumulated through insufficient milling capacity. More palm fruit was available for expression by the oil mills operated by the Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board, and as a result there was less need to import oil from Nigeria.

DEVELOPMENT

Public Works

During the year the recruitment of engineers to vacancies in the Public Works Department became easier as a result of the revision of salaries recommended by the Gorsuch Commission. With more staff available it was possible to accelerate progress on new trunk roads. A start was made on the Joru-Neama road, a new ferry was installed on the Sewa river at Gendema, and from there a start was made on road construction to Fala. Work on the reconstruction of the Freetown-Bo road continued and at the end of the year a further 10 miles was ready for laying a bituminous carpet. In addition, two new double-lane bridges were practically complete. Five miles of the Kambia/Kamakwie road was completed during the year.

Surveys were carried out for major bridges over the river Male and the rivers Moa and Mauwa, and a start was made on the construction of the river Male bridge early in December, 1958. It will have to be decided whether to bridge the Moa at Manowa or the Mauwa near Levuma. The second alternative means developing the road system on the left bank of the river Moa and of this system the Joru-Neama road will be an important portion.

The only school which the Public Works Department is constructing by direct labour is the Collegiate School, Freetown. A start was made on this during the second half of the year; progress is up to schedule and it is expected to be finished in 1959. The cost of this work is approximately £65,000.

Approximately £48,500 was spent on the construction of new hospitals and health centres in the Colony area.

The extension and strengthening of the runway at Lungi airport was completed, and work began on extending and strengthening the apron. In connection with the inauguration of an internal air service improvements were carried out to airstrips at Hastings, Port Loko, Magburaka, Bo, Kenema, and Daru, and permanent terminal buildings were provided at Port Loko, Bo and Kenema.

Education

There was marked progress with the school building programme, and work was completed during the year on the following major schemes: a boarding block for 100 girls for the Freetown Secondary School for Girls; a new primary school for about 650 pupils in Freetown, the re-housing in modern architect-designed buildings of the Methodist Girls' High School, Freetown. The total cost of these three schemes was approximately £150,000, part of which was provided from Colonial Development and Welfare sources.

Work continued on the following projects which were begun in 1957 or are due for completion early in 1959: the re-housing of St. Edward's Secondary School, Freetown; Christ the King Secondary School, Bo; a third large municipal primary school in Freetown; an extension to the Centennial Secondary School, Matru.

A start was made on the following schools, the majority of which have been designed by the Education Department's consulting architects; re-housing on new suburban sites of the Methodist Boys' High School and the Collegiate School, Freetown; extensions to the Albert Academy, Freetown; four new secondary schools in the provinces; extensions to St. Andrew's Secondary School, Bo. The total estimated cost of these new schemes is approximately £500,000 and work is expected to be completed on all of them by the end of 1960.

The building of the permanent Fourah Bay College has continued during the year under review. The first phase of the programme was evolved with a view to:

- (a) solving the senior staff housing problem;
- (b) providing departmental accommodation to permit the development of science courses—both pure and applied—as recommended in the Fulton Report;
- (c) improving the basic services—water, electricity, telephones and roads; and
- (d) providing some improvement in student amenities—refectories and kitchens, a Student's Union and increased sports facilities.

In order to proceed with building it has been necessary to vacate existing temporary accommodation on sites required for development and to provide alternative temporary accommodation. The major part of this exercise has been that of re-housing some 200 students. By the end of 1958, 37 new staff houses were complete and occupied,

water storage had been increased by one million gallons, and new trunk water mains had been laid to link the various water reservoirs throughout the college. A considerable improvement had been effected in the electricity supply and progress had been made in installing the new telephone system. Almost three miles of new road had been constructed.

As far as teaching accommodation is concerned, buildings comprising a general science laboratory, a lecture theatre, office and staff rooms and the engineering laboratories for the Faculty of Applied Science were completed. The botany and zoology laboratories were also virtually completed and were in fact handed over for departmental use in the first week of January, 1959.

Works in progress at the end of 1958 included pure and applied mathematics blocks, chemistry and physics laboratories, the Student's Union and the playing fields.

During 1957 the College Council launched an Endowment Appeal and although the results have not been spectacular steady progress has been made. By the end of the year under review, the Endowment Appeal Fund stood as follows (to the nearest £ in each case):

	£
General endowment fund	14,390
Chaplaincy endowment fund	520
Science chair fund	739
Ream reading prize fund	150

The Building Fund showed the following position:

	£
Engineering laboratories (a gift from the Sierra Leone Development Company)	25,000
Botany/Zoology laboratories (a gift from the United Africa Company)	10,000
Chapel building fund	119
Chapel organ fund	555

During the year the Secretary of State for the Colonies gave approval to several Colonial Development and Welfare schemes relating to the first phase of development of the permanent college, and towards the end of the year a commission was appointed, under the chairmanship of Dr. Charles Wilson, Vice-Chancellor of Leicester University, to advise on the college's future. The commission had not reported by the end of 1958.

Surveys

The air survey programme, which was first begun in 1956 and the object of which is the remapping of the country, was continued during the year. The programme is arranged by the Directorate of Overseas Surveys and is financed by grants from the central allocation for Geodetic and Topographical Surveys of Colonial Development and Welfare funds. At the beginning of the year work was continued by Fairey Air Surveys Limited, who were awarded the contract in 1957 under Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme No. D.3180,

but photographic conditions were such that it was not possible to complete all work called for under the contract. In August a further grant of £18,325 was made under Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme D.3508 and a contract placed with the Aircraft Operating Company (Aerial Surveys) Limited who began work at the beginning of December.

The Directorate of Overseas Surveys arranged to provide a survey team and all equipment to undertake the observation and measurement of a new triangulation framework which would form the necessary ground control for mapping from air photographs, and would also be of further benefit as it would form the basis for future survey work in the country. At the end of the year two of the Directorate's surveyors were engaged on this scheme.

Details of Colonial Development and Welfare schemes which were either initiated or in progress during the period under review are shown in Appendix I.

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

No full census of the population in the Colony area of Sierra Leone has been taken since 1931, but an enumeration was carried out on 28th December, 1947; population estimates for the Protectorate, based on test counts carried out in selected areas, were made in 1931 and in June, 1948. In all cases the work was done by the administration without the aid of any specially trained staff. The latest estimate of the total population for the whole territory was 2,260,000 at 30th June, 1958.

The results of the 1947 enumeration indicated that since 1931 there had been an annual increase in the population of the Colony of approximately 1·5 per cent. How much of this increase was due to immigration from the Protectorate and how much to natural causes cannot be definitely stated, though there was undoubtedly a large influx of labour to the Colony from the Protectorate during the war years, and it is probable that a number of immigrants did not return home. The rate of increase of the population in the Protectorate between 1931 and 1948 was about 2 per cent per annum, though it must again be emphasised that these figures should be treated with caution.

In Sierra Leone there are Africans of many tribes, 13 of which are indigenous, each having a different language. There are no recent estimates of the numbers in these tribes, but it may be said that over 30 per cent of the total African population in the territory is of the Mende tribe, and that just under 30 per cent is of the Temne tribe. The Mende and Temne languages are widely spoken in the south and north respectively, and for all practical purposes are sufficient for the localities concerned. The only *lingua franca* is a form of pidgin English, which is fairly widespread, though by no means universal.

The registration of births and deaths which has been compulsory in the Colony for some years now was made compulsory in 7 chiefdoms in the Protectorate in 1957 and up to December 1958, 132 more chiefdoms had voluntarily accepted registration of births and deaths.

The registrations recorded in the Colony are fairly accurate in Freetown and some villages, but the registrations recorded in the Protectorate are unreliable. The figures for 1958 were:

	Live Births			Deaths		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Freetown . . .	2,315	2,218	4,533	1,165	961	2,126
Rest of the Colony .	858	905	1,763	749	654	1,403
TOTALS . . .	3,173	3,123	6,296	1,914	1,615	3,529

Out of the total of 4,533 births registered in Freetown, 566 deaths of children under one year of age were registered, giving an infant mortality rate of 124·9 per thousand. Of the 566 deaths, 70·6 per cent occurred during the first month of life. These crude rates are affected, however, both by the presence of a large maternity home in Freetown and probably by under registration of births.

The population of Freetown is approximately 80,000 although there are indications that this may be an underestimate. Figures are not available for the main towns in the Protectorate but it is estimated that Bo, the largest town, has a population of between 20,000 and 30,000.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

EMPLOYMENT

SIERRA LEONE is an agricultural country in which the majority of workpeople are engaged in peasant farming. An increasing use of machinery is, however, being made in farming as a result of help and encouragement given by Government.

The following table shows the numbers of wage-earners employed in the principal industries during 1958 compared with the previous year:

Numbers Employed in the Principal Industries

<i>Industry or Service</i>	<i>1958</i>	<i>1957</i>	<i>Increase or Decrease</i>
Mining	6,600	7,000	— 400
Maritime and Waterfront	10,300	10,200	+ 100
Railway (Government)	5,900	5,800	+ 100
Building and Construction (including Public Works Department)	9,000	7,500	+ 1,500
Road Transport	1,000	1,100	— 100
Clerical and Commercial Workers	5,700	5,400	+ 300
	38,500	37,000	+ 1,500

As the above table shows, there was some reduction during the year in the number employed in that part of the mining industry which is in the hands of privately owned companies. The chief cause of the reduction was the fall in world prices of chrome ore; the reorganisation in the iron ore industry was a contributory cause.

Returns rendered to the Labour Department by employers of six or more persons show that in December, 1958, 44,339 workers were engaged in wage-earning employment, compared with 48,621 for December of the previous year. As similar returns are not received from employers of less than six persons, statistical information is not available as to the total strength of the wage-earning population but it is considered that a fair estimate is between 75,000 and 80,000 persons.

Unemployment

Unemployment is not normally a serious problem in this territory and in previous years less than 2 per cent of the wage-earning population has been unemployed. During 1958, however, the figure rose to 3·3 per cent. The situation is being closely watched by Government which has set up a representative committee to study ways and means of helping the displaced or redundant labour.

At the beginning of the year the total number of persons registered for employment at the territory's six employment exchanges was 2,560. This was almost the same figure as the monthly average for the whole year. In 1954 and 1955 the figures were respectively 1,443 and 1,193.

Immigrant and Emigrant Labour

Large scale migration of workers into and out of the territory is not usual in Sierra Leone. There was no noticeable movement of Sierra Leone workers to other territories for purposes of employment, and the migration into the territory of non-Sierra Leone workers in search of lawful employment was limited as in previous years to a few persons, mainly from the adjacent territory of Liberia, with the addition of a few immigrants from the newly independent Republic of Guinea. It is almost impossible to obtain reliable statistics about the number of such persons, since except in the Colony Area which is a relatively small part of the territory, employers are free to engage workers without having to notify vacancies to an employment exchange.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

Most of the workpeople covered by joint industrial councils and wages boards received pay increases during the year. Increases in the

cost of living were the main reason for increased pay but account was also taken of such other factors as the need for improvement in the standard of living of workpeople generally, the ability of employers to pay, and the prevailing wage trends in other industries.

The year had hardly begun when the workers' sides of the Joint Industrial Council for Artisans and General Workers and of the Joint Industrial Council for the Transport Industry put in claims for an increase of 4s. 6d. per day for all workers covered by those councils. The first meetings of the councils to discuss the claim were held on the 17th and the 24th January respectively. It was only in March, however, after a number of meetings had been held, that agreement was reached, the Joint Industrial Council for the Transport Industry reaching agreement on the 3rd March and the Artisans and General Workers Joint Industrial Council on the 4th March.

Both councils agreed to a flat increase of 10d. per day with effect from the 1st January, 1958, in respect of signatories to the agreement. For other employers the increase became effective on the 5th April. For the first time tool maintenance allowances were agreed by the councils—3d. a day for carpenters, 1d. a day for fitters and masons, with effect from the 1st April for signatories and 23rd June for other employers. The allowance agreed for motor mechanics was 1d. a day with effect from the 1st May for signatories and 16th June for other employers. Additional travelling leave of up to two days each way was also agreed by the councils for workers stationed away from home.

The above agreement in respect of pay increases was to set a pattern for other industries. At its first meeting the new Joint Industrial Council for the Port Industry agreed to a schedule of wages which was equivalent to an increase of 10d. per day on the rates previously fixed by the Maritime and Waterfront Wages Board. The schedule covered workers employed in the harbour and waterfront and on river craft. The increase became effective on the 6th March for signatories and 15th April for other employers. The new Joint Industrial Council for Commerce agreed rates on 31st July which had the effect of a 10d. per day increase for the manual workers covered by it. It also agreed new rates of salaries for clerks. The rates of wages and salaries so fixed became effective for signatories on the 9th June and on the 5th September for other employers. Other information about these two new joint industrial councils is given later in this chapter.

With regard to workers covered by wages boards, only the maritime workers received any pay increase during the year, although mining workers received improvements in leave conditions and a tool maintenance allowance for certain trades. Maritime tally clerks were granted an increase of 9d. per day and other maritime workers 6d. per day, with effect from the 1st August.

Wage rates, earnings and hours worked in 1958 are shown in the following tables:

Wage-rates, Hours of Work and Holidays

<i>Industry or Service</i>	<i>Wages or Salaries</i>	<i>Type of Wage or Salary</i>	<i>Hours of Work per week</i>	<i>Rest Days</i>	<i>Holidays with Pay per annum</i>
Mining .	<i>Per Day</i> Unskilled 5s. 7d.—6s. 0d. Semi-skilled 6s. 0d.—7s. 10d. Skilled 7s. 1d.—15s. 0d.	Statutory	45	Sundays and 3 Public Holidays	15, 17, 19
Waterfront .	6s. 7d.—11s. 6d.	Statutory	48	Sundays and recognised Public Holidays	—
Maritime .	7s. 0d.—11s. 9d.	Statutory	60	—	—
Railway .	Unskilled 6s. 4d.—7s. 1d. Semi-skilled 7s. 2d.—8s. 9d. Skilled 9s. 0d.—12s. 3d.	Statutory	45–48	Sundays and recognised Public Holidays	9, 12 and 14 and 6 Public Holidays
Building and Construction	Unskilled 6s. 4d.—7s. 1d. Semi-skilled 7s. 1d.—9s. 3d. Skilled 9s. 3d.—11s. 9d.	Statutory	45	Sundays and recognised Public Holidays	9, 12 and 14 and 6 Public Holidays
Road Transport	8s. 9d.—12s. 3d.	Statutory	48	Sundays and recognised Public Holidays	9, 12 and 14 and 6 Public Holidays
Commercial and Clerical Workers.	£10–£15 per month and £168–£756 per annum	Statutory and Prevailing Rates	39½–45	Sundays and recognised Public Holidays	9, 12 and 14 and 6 Public Holidays or up to 45 days

Average Weekly Earnings and Hours Actually Worked, 1958

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Clerks</i>		<i>Artisans</i>		<i>Labourers</i>	
	<i>Average weekly earnings</i>	<i>Hours actually worked</i>	<i>Average weekly earnings</i>	<i>Hours actually worked</i>	<i>Average weekly earnings</i>	<i>Hours actually worked</i>
<i>Colony</i>	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Building and Construction . . .	5 5 6½	44·36	2 12 4¾	45·20	2 0 3½	45·05
<i>Protectorate</i>						
Agriculture . . .	4 19 0	84·92	2 11 0¾	36·56	1 14 4	47·50
Building and Construction . . .	3 13 10¼	41·09	2 19 2½	44·48	1 15 9¼	40·54
Forestry . . .	4 1 1½	38·32	2 0 2¾	27·09	2 0 3¾	42·28
Mining . . .	3 12 2¾	47·53	3 2 8½	54·26	2 8 1	46·98

COST OF LIVING

The average quarterly index figure for the Freetown index of retail prices during the year was 107, compared with 113 for 1957 and 104 for 1956. The base for this index is the second quarter of 1955 and is represented by 100. Although the high cost of living during the year was one of the factors that accounted for wage increases, the basis of the wage negotiations was in fact the rise in the cost of living which had taken place in 1957.

Freetown Index of Retail Prices
(Second quarter 1955 = 100)

<i>Period</i>	<i>All Items</i>	<i>Group 1 Food</i>	<i>Group 2 Fuel and Light</i>	<i>Group 3 Drink and Tobacco</i>	<i>Group 4 Clothing</i>	<i>Group 5 Rent and Rates</i>	<i>Group 6 Other Items</i>
<i>1957</i>							
1st Quarter	105·6	103·8	112·0	122·7	96·3	110·9	104·8
2nd Quarter	119·7	122·0	134·9	126·6	96·3	112·1	109·1
3rd Quarter	119·3	123·0	116·4	128·5	96·1	113·7	109·5
4th Quarter	107·3	104·5	112·3	135·0	95·8	114·5	108·1
<i>1958</i>							
1st Quarter	103·9	98·4	113·6	131·1	95·7	121·3	108·3
2nd Quarter	110·4	106·0	120·8	139·5	95·0	125·4	112·2
3rd Quarter	107·8	102·0	118·6	140·3	95·7	125·5	112·7
4th Quarter	106·2	97·7	120·3	149·0	97·2	129·5	116·6

With regard to the mining industry, the average quarterly index figure of retail prices for the year was 102, compared with 106 for 1957. The base for this index was the third quarter of 1956 which is

represented by 100. As the following table shows, the year's quarterly index figures were appreciably lower than those for 1957.

Mining Industry Index of Retail Prices
(Third quarter 1956 = 100)

<i>Period</i>	<i>All Items</i>	<i>Group 1 Food</i>	<i>Group 2 Fuel and Light</i>	<i>Group 3 Drink and Tobacco</i>	<i>Group 4 Clothing</i>	<i>Group 5 Rent and Rates</i>	<i>Group 6 Other Items</i>
1958							
1st Quarter	101·4	101·9	90·8	106·7	98·6	106·7	96·9
2nd Quarter	102·9	103·7	86·8	110·7	98·4	109·3	100·1
3rd Quarter	99·3	99·1	84·6	100·8	98·1	110·6	98·2
4th Quarter	98·2	97·4	86·8	98·4	97·1	111·5	99·2

Retail prices of principal items of foodstuffs for June and December, 1958, in respect of the Freetown area, and the average retail prices for June and December, 1958, in respect of the three mining areas in the Provinces to which the mining industry index relates (*viz.* Marampa (iron ore), Hangha (chrome ore) and Yengema (diamonds)) are set out below. The prices for the base dates are given in both cases.

Retail Prices of Principal Foodstuffs

(a) *Freetown Area*

<i>Article</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Base Date 2nd Quarter, 1955</i>		<i>Prices</i>			
				<i>June, 1958</i>		<i>December, 1958</i>	
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Clean Rice (local)	100 oz.	5	4·58	4	9·39	4	4·72
Bread	10 oz.		6·57		5·52		5·71
Foofoo	10 oz.		1·87		2·33		2·29
Farina	16 oz.		6·31		7·96		7·38
Dried Fish	16 oz.	2	1·19	2	9·55	1	7·04
Fresh Fish	16 oz.	2	6·15	2	3·46	1	8·75
Sweet Potatoes	10 oz.		2·03		3·10		3·06
Cassava	10 oz.		0·96		1·30		0·85
Onions	10 oz.		4·25		4·44		5·35
Potato Leaves	10 oz.		1·50		2·78		3·64
Egusi (ground)	10 oz.	2	0·51	2	4·24	1	9·82
Peppers	10 oz.	1	11·74	2	1·45	2	4·00
Salt	10 oz.		1·85		2·18		1·85
Bananas	16 oz.		2·29		3·18		2·04
Groundnuts (roasted)	10 oz.		11·48		8·28		10·00
Sugar (granulated)	10 oz.		4·78		4·49		4·55
Coffee	10 oz.	2	2·03	3	0·36	1	6·67
Beef Steak	1 lb.	3	4·00	3	6·00	3	6·00
Groundnut Oil	1 qt.	3	2·00	3	0·00	3	0·00
Palm Oil	1 pt.		9·00	1	0·00	1	0·00
Tomato Puree	small tin		4·00		4·00		4·00
Evaporated Milk	6 oz. tin		7·67		8·00		7·83

(b) Average of Three Mining Areas in the Provinces

Article	Unit	Base Date 3rd Quarter, 1956	Prices	
			June, 1958	December, 1958
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Clean Rice . . .	100 oz.	5 9·36	5 6·59	5 2·09
Bread . . .	10 oz.	8·53	7·91	6·63
Foofoo . . .	10 oz.	2·05	2·02	2·42
Farina . . .	10 oz.	5·17	6·00	5·29
Dried Fish . . .	10 oz.	2 0·42	2 1·82	1 9·97
Sweet Potatoes . . .	10 oz.	2·85	1·81	1·70
Cassava . . .	10 oz.	0·98	0·75	0·66
Onions . . .	10 oz.	11·13	10·34	10·99
Potato Leaves . . .	10 oz.	1·35	1·23	1·44
Egusi (shelled) . . .	10 oz.	2 1·91	4 1·90	5 7·13
Peppers . . .	10 oz.	3 8·38	5 0·59	3 3·43
Salt . . .	10 oz.	3·30	4·25	4·54
Bananas . . .	10 oz.	1·88	1·61	1·50
Groundnuts (roasted) . . .	10 oz.	1 3·12	1 1·77	1 3·14
Sugar (cube) . . .	1 lb.	1 0·00	1 1·11	1 0·56
Coffee . . .	10 oz.	5 3·26	4 8·00	6 6·10
Beef Steak . . .	1 lb.	3 1·78	3 1·67	3 2·33
Groundnut Oil . . .	1 quart	3 11·89	3 6·22	3 3·00
Palm Oil . . .	1 quart	1 8·00	1 7·56	1 6·78
Tomato Puree . . .	small tin	5·11	5·33	5·22
Evaporated Milk . . .	6 oz. tin	8·56	8·56	8·56

Duties

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

The main duties of the department are as follows:

- (i) to advise the Government on labour matters generally;
- (ii) to maintain good industrial relations in the territory and improve them by the development and extension of collective bargaining and joint consultation between employers and workers or their representative organisations;
- (iii) to promote efficiency in management and labour;
- (iv) to reduce the effects of unemployment by the distribution of labour, where possible, to other areas and districts;
- (v) to encourage the sound growth of trade unions and to enable them to shoulder greater responsibility in labour matters;
- (vi) to enforce labour legislation by wages and other inspections;
- (vii) to arrange trade tests and maintain a register of individual trade test records;
- (viii) to register unemployed workers and place them in suitable employment;
- (ix) to give vocational guidance with special emphasis on youth employment and apprenticeship;
- (x) to carry out registration of workers by finger-printing for purposes of identification; and
- (xi) to compile various labour statistics including retail prices indices.

Inspections

The following table gives an analysis of the wages inspections carried out in 1958 and, for comparison, the corresponding figures for 1957.

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of wages inspections completed</i>	<i>Arrears of wages claimed</i>			<i>Arrears of wages paid</i>			<i>No. of workers whose wages were examined</i>	<i>No. of workers found to be underpaid</i>
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
1958 .	198	1,862	7	8	914	19	5	1,791	430
1957 .	112	857	0	5	857	0	5	5,155	157

Opportunity was taken in the course of these inspections to ensure that employers complied with the requirements of other labour laws, for example the notification of vacancies to an employment exchange by certain employers, as required by the Employers and Employed Ordinance, and in respect of the Colony Area the engagement of only those workers holding registration certificates.

Employment Exchanges

The six employment exchanges had a successful year in 1958. Two of these exchanges, the Central Employment Exchange in Freetown and the Hastings Employment Exchange, are situated in areas where employers of ten or more workers are legally required to engage industrial workers only through an employment exchange. During the year, 11,499 vacancies were notified to all employment exchanges. The exchanges were able to fill 9,094 and 3,963 were cancelled. The Central Employment Exchange alone accounted for 6,758 of the vacancies filled. In the same period the Maritime and Harbour Pools, a branch of the Central Employment Exchange, placed 16,953 maritime workers, 73,052 stevedores and 219,104 dockers in employment.

The Port Labour Board for the recruitment of workers employed in the shipping industry was replaced during the year by a Maritime Workers Wages Board. Decisions taken by the new board regarding the recruitment of workers take the form of recommendations to the Commissioner of Labour.

The Central Registration Bureau, which is attached to the Central Employment Exchange, issued registration certificates to workers employed in the Colony Area. Registration certificates are also issued to artisans in the following provincial towns: Bo, Kenema, Makeni, Magburaka and the area of Lungi airport. Certificates issued during the year totalled 4,883 of which 2,330 were fresh or first registrations and 2,553 were renewal certificates.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Two new trade unions were registered during the year. One of these, the Association of Sierra Leone Transport Operators, is an employers' organisation, bringing the total of registered employers' organisations to three. The second trade union registered during the year was the Fourah Bay College Teaching Staff Association. The following 14 registered trade unions were functioning on 31st December, 1958 (membership figures relate to 1957 except in the case of the Domestic Servants' Union and the Fourah Bay College Teaching Staff Association where they relate to 1958):

	<i>General Membership</i>	<i>Paid-up Membership</i>
Railway Workers' Union	3,102	3,102
United Mineworkers' Union	7,369	1,300
Clerical and Mercantile Workers' Union	589	148
Artisans and Allied Workers' Union	8,888	1,897
Maritime and Waterfront Workers' Union	5,107	453
Transport and General Workers' Union	1,700	650
Elder Dempster African Staff Union	60	—
Amalgamated Teachers' Organisation	619	520
Sherbro Amalgamated Workers' Union	800	212
Domestic Servants' Union	214	117
Association of Builders and Building Contractors	18	9
Great Scarcies River Launch Association	Not available	Not available
Association of Transport Operators	Not available	Not available
Fourah Bay College Teaching Staff Association	48	48

In line with a Government statement on trade unionism in the territory issued during the year, the "check-off" system was extended to Government employees.

Mr. W. J. Dupigny, a retired Labour Officer of the Government, was appointed Registrar of Trade Unions in February. Previously an officer of the Labour Department exercised the functions of Registrar.

Joint Consultation

There was a further extension of the wage negotiating machinery during the year and there are now four joint industrial councils and four wages boards compared with two joint industrial councils and three wages boards in 1957. The new bodies are the Joint Industrial Council for Commerce, the Joint Industrial Council for the Port Industry and the Wages Board for Agricultural Workers. The other body set up last year, the Maritime Workers' Wages Board, also held its inaugural meeting during the year. With the exception of the Printing Trade Wages Board and the Agricultural Workers Wages Board, all of these bodies met during the year to discuss terms and conditions of employment. The negotiations were all satisfactorily concluded and in no case was it necessary to resort to arbitration.

With the Labour Department's help a collective agreement providing for rates of wages, overtime, etc., was signed between major employers and workers in the fishing industry.

Relations between employers and their workmen in the factory were on the whole satisfactory and except for minor disputes, leading in a few cases to stoppage of work for a day or two or for only a few hours, there were no serious strikes. Works Committees continued to play an important part in removing the causes of friction between management and labour. Conciliation officers of the Labour Department, helped by trade union leaders, were active in bringing about an early resumption of work in the few cases where unofficial stoppages of work occurred.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

No new labour ordinance was enacted during the year. A number of Public Notices and Government Notices were, however, issued to give effect to the variations in wage-rates and conditions of employment that occurred during the year. A Public Notice was also issued establishing the new Wages Board for Agricultural Workers.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

The safety of workers employed in undertakings where dangerous machinery is installed is provided for in the Machinery (Safe Working and Inspection) Ordinance, Cap. 134, which is administered by the Mines Department. The Chief Mechanical Engineer of the Railway Department is responsible for the maintenance of that department's boilers, which are excluded from the scope of the Ordinance. The Mines Department ensures as far as possible through its Inspectors of Mines, who are appointed inspectors of machinery for the purpose, that reasonable safeguards are adopted in workplaces where dangerous machinery is installed.

Compensation for accidents arising out of and in the course of employment is governed by the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (No. 18 of 1954), and is payable by employers. One hundred and five accidents, of which 20 were fatal, were reported during the year and a total sum of £16,777 12s. 6d. was paid as compensation, £9,747 4s. 5d. being paid in respect of the fatal accidents. The number of accidents for 1958 shows a slight increase over the figure for 1957 when 102 accidents were reported, 18 of which were fatal.

The health of workpeople was on the whole good. Neither the Medical Department nor the Labour Department was informed of any case of occupational disease.

Welfare facilities continued to be provided by the large mining undertakings and other commercial companies.

There are no unemployment benefit schemes in operation.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

The Joint Apprenticeship Scheme which was started in 1954 continued, and at 31st December, 1958, 163 apprentices from the following departments and establishments were receiving training at the Government Technical Institute:

	No.
Road Transport Department	30
Port and Marine	4
Sierra Leone Railway	89
Public Works Department	23
United Africa Company Limited	17
	<hr/>
	163
	<hr/>

These apprentices receive theoretical and practical instruction in carpentry, coach-building, fitting, electricity, plumbing, painting and decorating, masonry and brick-laying and welding. The scheme is progressing satisfactorily and both employers and workers' organisations are co-operating to the full. It is hoped that in a few years' time the scheme will provide industry with much-needed skilled craftsmen, particularly carpenters, masons and welders, who are at present in short supply. After an interruption which lasted for most of the year, trade-testing of artisans was resumed in September. One hundred and nineteen trade tests were conducted, resulting in 101 passes, and of these 37 were graded first class.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

REVENUE and expenditure for 1958 were £10,517,835 and £10,886,157 respectively as compared with £10,358,296 and £9,351,285 in 1957. The estimated figures for 1958 were £10,871,990 and £10,857,143 respectively: revenue was £354,155 less and expenditure £29,014 more than the estimates.

Main decreases in revenue were:

	£
Customs	336,034
Fees and Receipts and Electricity	48,046
Special Receipts	104,182
Colonial Development and Welfare Grants	402,627

and the main increases were:

Taxes	309,974
Reimbursements	112,153
Miscellaneous	61,971

Revenue from Colonial Development and Welfare funds was £375,935 as compared with an estimate of £778,562. On the expenditure side the figures were £663,468 and £749,982 respectively.

Customs revenue was £6,060,516, a decrease of £336,034.

The deficit at the end of the year was £368,322 and the General Revenue Balance decreased to £3,504,934.

REVENUE

	1956	1957	1958
<i>Ordinary:</i>	£	£	£
Customs	5,356,267	5,887,967	6,060,516
Harbour and Light Dues	116,915	152,275	159,903
Licences and Internal Revenue	97,569	109,344	106,492
Taxes	2,441,285	2,320,109	2,372,474
Fees and Receipts	593,863	693,027	430,834
Electricity (a)	—	—	274,535
Reimbursements	106,609	129,217	230,121
Posts and Telegraphs	172,649	160,503	199,910
Royalties	34,969	38,529	45,621
Interest and Loan Repayments	96,764	158,199	129,231
Total Ordinary Revenue	£9,016,890	£9,649,170	£10,009,637

(a) Previously shown under Fees and Receipts.

	1956	1957	1958
<i>Extraordinary:</i>	£	£	£
Special Receipts	46,723	39,495	46,818
Colonial Development and Welfare Vote	479,282	647,411	375,935
Miscellaneous	23,304	18,327	82,671
Land Sales	5,382	2,329	2,237
Investments	517	1,564	537
Total Extraordinary Revenue	£555,208	£709,126	£508,198
TOTAL REVENUE	£9,572,098	£10,358,296	£10,517,835

EXPENDITURE

	1956	1957	1958
<i>Ordinary:</i>	£	£	£
Agriculture	212,449	243,020	246,752
Education	992,142	1,162,262	1,319,030
Forestry	52,396	60,079	73,920
Forest Industries	141,879	136,560	137,027
Medical and Health	564,162	725,394	788,608
Other Departments	2,327,233	2,970,511	3,542,898
Miscellaneous Services (a)	605,404	697,490	771,714
Pensions and Gratuities	282,449	319,295	407,096
Public Debt Charges (b)	193,798	242,168	278,430
Public Works Annually Recurrent	538,550	617,494	698,329
Railway Recurrent	262,560	359,982	628,894
Military	134,285	132,823	119,751
Total Ordinary Expenditure	£6,307,307	£7,667,078	£9,012,449

(a) Includes grants to local administrations and charges not classified departmentally.

(b) Excludes the portion of interest payable by the Railway.

	1956 £	1957 £	1958 £
<i>Extraordinary:</i>			
Compensation	1,570,000	—	—
Electricity	57,112	60,838	69,283
Posts and Telecommunications	35,999	98,017	62,075
Public Works	457,796	469,646	479,898
Road Transport	58,194	112,135	61,162
Miscellaneous	1,338	97	—
Loans to Local Bodies, etc.	11,720	43,123	4,081
Railway Non-Recurrent	150,871	127,100	82,097
Development	1,177,909	773,251	1,115,112
Total Extraordinary Expenditure	£3,520,939	£1,684,207	£1,873,708
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	£9,828,246	£9,351,285	£10,886,157

PUBLIC DEBT

The Public Debt was £6,680,152 on 31st December, 1958, and the Sinking Funds for its amortisation had accumulated to £711,078 on the same date. Interest and redemption charges amounted to £2,023,584.

£1,019,570 was subscribed to a new Local Loan floated in 1958.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

At 31st December, 1958, liabilities totalled £3,452,295 and assets amounted to £6,957,229, thus showing an excess of assets over liabilities of £3,504,934.

The cash, investments and reserves held by Government for its own account amounted to £1,478,029 made up as follows:

	£
Cash (available to meet expenditure)	71,642
Reserve Fund	86,941
Surplus Funds invested	1,319,446
	<u>£1,478,029</u>

MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION

Taxation Yields in 1958

Customs Duties	£	£
(a) Export	748,658	
(b) Import	5,289,064	
	<u>6,037,722</u>	
Income Tax and Concession Duty		
(a) Companies	2,077,795	
(b) Personal.	167,925	
	<u>2,245,720</u>	
Poll Tax (Non-Native)		5,234
Royalties (Gold, Iron Ore)		7,218
Stamp Duty		6,236
Alluvial Diamond Mining		114,781

There are no excise duties in Sierra Leone.

Customs Duties

Customs duty is payable on most imported goods and on ten domestic exports.

Import duties are collected either on an *ad valorem* or a specific basis and a preference, which in most cases varies from two-and-a-half to ten per cent less than the general rate, is granted on goods from the scheduled territories. The largest import revenue is collected on tobacco (manufactured and unmanufactured), drink, textiles, petroleum products, machinery and transport equipment.

Export duties on a specific basis are collected on coffee, ginger, kola nuts, palm kernels and piassava and on an *ad valorem* basis on benniseed, cocoa, alluvial diamonds, groundnuts and palm oil. Diamonds yielded the most export revenue in 1958 with £241,304; palm kernels came next with £218,458. The figures for 1957 were £251,495 and £211,835 respectively.

Income and Poll Tax

Income tax was chargeable in 1958–59 at graduated rates (beginning at 6d. in the pound) on individuals and at a flat rate (9s. in the pound) on companies. Individuals were granted personal allowances and other deductions before the graduated rates began to be applied. An unmarried man was granted £300, a married man £500. Children's allowances were granted at rates between £50 and £100 per child (up to a maximum of £400) according to where the child was maintained and whether costs of education were incurred. Dependent relatives' allowance was also granted. Allowance was granted for life assurance and similar provision, subject to a generous maximum. In addition, contributions to approved pension and provident funds and expenditure incurred on passages were allowed, subject to conditions, as deductions in arriving at income.

Arrangements have been concluded with the United Kingdom and certain other Commonwealth and foreign countries for the avoidance of double taxation. Broadly, they provide that tax payable on income from sources within one territory shall be allowed as a credit against tax chargeable on the same income in the other territory. Pensions and certain other forms of income are taxable in only one territory and are exempt in the other.

Poll tax at £4 a year, or £2 a half-year, was payable for the year 1958, subject to certain exemptions, by non-natives who resided in Sierra Leone for more than three months. Minors and married women living with their husbands were among the persons exempted. Poll tax was allowed as a set-off against income tax that might have been payable.

The accompanying table illustrates the incidence of income tax on individuals:

Incidence of Income Tax on Individuals

<i>On Incomes of</i>	£300	£400	£500	£600	£700	£800	£900	£1,000
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Single Man . . .	Nil	2 10 0	5 0 0	7 10 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	20 0 0	25 0 0
Married Man . . .	Nil	Nil	Nil	2 10 0	5 0 0	7 10 0	10 0 0	15 0 0
Married with 1 Child . . .	Nil	Nil	Nil	1 5 0	3 15 0	6 5 0	8 15 0	12 10 0
Married with 2 Children . . .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2 10 0	5 0 0	7 10 0	10 0 0
Married with 3 Children . . .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1 5 0	3 15 0	6 5 0	8 15 0
Married with 4 Children . . .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2 10 0	5 0 0	7 10 0

Local Tax

This tax is levied in the Protectorate by local authorities at a rate not exceeding 25s. per year, on every adult male.

FINANCES OF PRINCIPAL LOCAL AUTHORITIES

In the Colony the principal local authorities are the Freetown City Council and the Rural Area Council. In the Provinces there are 12 District Councils and 144 Native Administrations. Details of their revenue and expenditure for 1957 and 1958 are as follows:

Freetown City Council

	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Actual 1956-57 £	Estimated 1957-58 £	Actual 1956-57 £	Estimated 1957-58 £
Finance and General Purposes Committee	9,671	5,735	13,635	18,509
Protection Committee	9,544	10,881	28,278	31,906
Health, Housing and Building Scheme Committee	—	—	—	50
Recreational Facilities Committee	3,497	4,349	14,666	20,316
Education and Publicity Committee	9,533	23,087	18,685	35,169
Assessment Committee	46	—	3,841	5,952
Municipal Trading Market (less Funeral Transport)	14,071	14,505	18,186	22,456
City Rates	59,607	73,000	—	—
Surplus	—	1,166	8,678	—
	<u>£105,969</u>	<u>£132,723</u>	<u>£105,969</u>	<u>£134,358</u>

	Revenue (Actual)		Expenditure (Actual)	
	1957 £	1958 £	1957 £	1958 £
Rural Area Council	14,064	15,733	13,407	16,345

District Councils

	Revenue (Actual)		Expenditure (Actual)	
	1957 £	1958 £	1957 £	1958 £
Bo	45,009	60,843	61,817	57,099
Bombali	24,747	37,132	27,576	31,752
Bonthe	24,612	21,546	18,660	20,542
Kailahun	32,404	34,048	33,658	49,670
Kambia	15,631	27,270	21,983	25,335
Kenema	39,723	57,208	36,402	58,962
Koinadugu	27,234	31,275	27,258	28,321
Kono	44,274	48,849	43,741	44,327
Moyamba	36,384	41,698	34,810	37,116
Port Loko	31,398	38,059	35,685	33,661
Pujehun	23,427	26,770	26,689	25,275
Tonkolili	25,224	30,376*	25,952	31,743*
	<u>£370,067</u>	<u>£455,074</u>	<u>£394,231</u>	<u>£443,803</u>

* Estimated.

	Revenue (Actual)		Expenditure (Actual)	
	1957	1958	1957	1958
	£	£	£	£
Sherbro Urban District Council .	12,272	12,853	12,254	14,106
Bo Town Council	17,019	16,879	16,203	16,062

The combined total revenue estimates of the 144 Native Administrations amounted to £799,247 in 1958 compared with £586,572 in 1957. Total estimated expenditure in 1958 was £826,985 compared with estimated expenditure of £679,925 in 1957.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

CURRENCY

THE currency in the territory consists of notes of the face value of £5, £1 and 10s., bronze coins of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d., and cupro-nickel coins of 3d. and of 6d., nickel brass coins of 1s. and 2s.

These are provided by the West African Currency Board which has its offices in London and is represented locally by a Currency Officer. Its agents are the Bank of West Africa Limited.

At 30th June, 1958, West African Currency Board notes in circulation in Sierra Leone were estimated at £9,232,512 and coins at £4,678,586.

BANKING

There are two banks operating in the territory: The Bank of West Africa Limited and Barclays Bank D.C.O. The former has branches at the Queen Elizabeth II Quay, Freetown, and at Bonthe, Bo, Pendembu, Segbwema, Port Loko and Koidu, and the latter at Bo, Kenema, Makeni, Magburaka and at Cline Town and Kroo Town Road, Freetown.

Savings Bank facilities are offered by both these banks as also by the Post Office Savings Bank. In the last the rate of interest is 3 per cent per annum and at 31st December, 1958, the amount standing to the credit of 68,469 depositors was £1,616,560 19s. 11d.

Chapter 5: Commerce

THE most significant change in the regulations affecting imports during 1958 was the liberalisation towards the end of the year of trade with the United States of America, American account countries and Japan.

Value of Imports into and Exports from Sierra Leone 1956 to 1958

	1956	1957	1958
	£	£	£
Total Imports (a)	23,093,100	28,249,521	23,914,856
Total Exports (b)	13,184,605	18,345,703	19,613,058
Re-Exports (a)	1,052,462	3,338,182	3,071,913

(a) Excluding bullion and specie.

(b) Subject to further adjustments in respect of exports of iron ore and diamonds.

The following tables give the direction of trade by value for imports and exports:

Origin of Imports, 1956-1958

<i>Countries</i>	<i>1956</i>	<i>1957</i>	<i>1958</i>
	£	£	£
<i>The Commonwealth</i>			
United Kingdom	12,520,213	13,175,881	12,048,227
Australia	37,695	43,200	52,368
Canada	306,935	248,791	229,179
Cyprus	211,020	214,201	168,189
Ghana	118,626	82,756	125,225
Gambia	12,982	10,699	12,019
Hong Kong	627,338	697,112	577,509
India	937,625	559,164	535,202
New Zealand	33,527	33,596	36,106
Nigeria	271,217	307,362	150,528
Nyasaland	322,092	268,495	339,343
Trinidad	425,213	79,966	285,897
Union of South Africa	185,555	276,751	164,111
Other parts of the Common- wealth	269,608	174,407	78,932
<i>Total Commonwealth</i>	16,279,646	16,172,381	14,802,835
Irish Republic	236,565	384,432	395,687
<i>Foreign Countries</i>			
Belgium	105,106	276,939	179,981
Czechoslovakia	134,381	175,350	161,110
Denmark	172,710	153,392	171,973
France	183,980	226,924	238,438
German Federal Republic	660,518	804,560	786,640
Germany, Eastern	20,256	55,505	66,714
Italy	2,044,092	1,758,311	999,497
Japan	1,189,532	2,163,283	1,922,338
Madeira	7,098	3,437	5,314
Netherlands	717,598	848,282	1,014,838
Netherlands West Indies	395,991	2,850,324	964,772
Portugal	105,403	60,074	97,106
Spain	16,835	18,327	11,489
Sweden	129,366	135,479	138,141
Switzerland	47,093	76,890	54,366
United States of America	380,975	820,147	540,407
Other Foreign Countries	220,973	1,265,484	1,362,210
<i>Total Foreign Countries</i>	6,576,889	11,692,708	8,716,334
GRAND TOTAL*	23,093,100	28,249,521	23,914,856

* Excluding bullion and specie.

Destination of Exports (by Value), 1956-1958

<i>Countries</i>	<i>1956</i>	<i>1957</i>	<i>1958</i>
	£	£	£
<i>The Commonwealth</i>			
United Kingdom	8,457,051	11,229,187	12,192,951†
Australia	1,161	—	—
Canada	8,246	7,067	1,140
Cyprus	432	1,939	1
Gambia	124,760	126,219	173,339
Ghana	15,702	17,192	41,604
Hong Kong	3	250	685
India	136	430	258
Nigeria	25,640	67,084	52,529
Union of South Africa	41,794	18,163	15,483
Other parts of the Commonwealth	4,022	3,038	511
<i>Total Commonwealth</i>	8,678,947	11,470,569	12,478,501†
Irish Republic	—	1,355	—
<i>Foreign Countries</i>			
Belgium	111,462	50,146	59,862
Czechoslovakia	—	—	207
Denmark	124,781	35,136	136,166
France	7,654	4,863	38,027
German Federal Republic	1,655,344	1,283,516	1,407,932†
Italy	92,641	60,476	12,068
Japan	—	—	13,280
Liberia	10,016	10,540	10,895
Netherlands	982,469	1,261,453	1,891,188†
Sweden	936	618	13,108
Switzerland	479	582	565
United States of America	660,864	1,049,205	763,573†
Other Foreign Countries	21,450	88,878	78,217†
<i>Total Foreign Countries</i>	3,668,096	3,845,423	4,425,088†
<i>Ships' stores</i>	837,562	3,028,366	2,709,469
GRAND TOTAL*	13,184,605	18,345,703	19,613,058†

* Excluding re-exports of bullion and specie.

† Subject to further adjustments in respect of shipments of iron ore and diamonds during 1958.

The main exports and imports were as follows:

Commodity	Unit	1958		1957		1956	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
<i>Food</i>							
Bananas	cwt.	376	431	343	407	323	333
Cocoa	cwt.	56,560	872,290	40,210	385,946	57,620	581,305
Coconuts	cwt.	233	298	382	392	488	1,013
Coffee (raw)	cwt.	66,952	895,055	75,169	895,687	60,180	660,875
Ginger	cwt.	15,785	70,050	14,002	99,880	22,355	241,269
Kola nuts	cwt.	20,702	135,227	14,727	102,942	16,565	106,840
Pepper and pimento	cwt.	15	275	28	217	35	324
<i>Crude materials, mainly inedible, except fuels</i>							
Bennised	ton	—	—	*	20	12	761
Chrome Ore	ton	11,211	114,847	16,378	170,198	18,774	194,630
Iron Ore	ton	1,421,563	4,490,460	1,444,542	4,380,343	1,328,019	4,003,016
Palm kernels	ton	54,609	2,448,256	52,967	2,253,357	57,645	2,507,889
Piassava	cwt.	98,885	237,051	86,986	247,936	104,878	309,395
<i>Animal and vegetable oils and fats</i>							
Beeswax	lb.	11,116	2,153	5,705	1,236	25,630	6,074
<i>Manufactured articles classified chiefly by materials</i>							
Diamonds	carat	1,490,037	7,183,787	863,202	6,425,197	647,797	3,457,385
<i>Miscellaneous transactions and commodities, live animals not for food</i>							
Monkeys and chimpanzees	no.	2,725	7,211	1,626	11,803	831	11,847

* Under 1 ton.

Quantities and Value of Principal Imports, 1956 to 1958

Commodities	Unit	1958		1957		1956	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
Beer (including ale, stout and porter)	gall.	1,935,347	1,002,038	2,224,308	1,116,263	1,826,954	850,563
Cabin bread (cabin biscuits)	cwt.	5,806	31,264	7,114	40,449	12,607	62,008
Cement	ton	58,420	513,621	43,056	392,634	35,345	295,347
Clothing and footwear	—	—	1,076,377	—	1,182,137	—	1,126,587
Coal, coke and briquettes	ton	30,493	163,993	25,993	160,013	23,690	134,921
Corrugated sheets and ridgings, galvanised	ton	4,066	373,114	8,370	753,169	5,731	491,871
Cotton fabrics of standard type (excluding narrow and special fabrics)	sq. yd.	15,517,227	1,391,441	23,190,381	2,044,629	25,974,608	2,267,139
Cotton fents	lb.	3,892,910	38,218	6,032,946	51,087	6,115,598	63,325
Fabrics of synthetic fibres, including headties in the piece, but excluding fents and knitted fabrics	lb.	141,901		197,672		245,022	
Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances	sq. yd.	20,923,189	1,216,951	18,207,461	1,427,750	9,470,527	939,779
Fish and fish preparations	lb.	5,062,679		5,026,935		2,917,470	
Household utensils, holloware	—	—	751,676	—	566,299	—	550,892
Joists, girders, angles, shapes, sections, bars, etc.	cwt.	36,942	254,936	71,500	484,802	57,391	400,911
Jute, bags and sacks, new	cwt.	35,440	318,453	42,518	402,902	27,576	276,092
Matches	ton	3,399	212,578	5,802	180,828	1,668	86,316
Meal and flour of wheat and spelt	gross boxes	1,532,228	142,169	975,302	93,444	1,156,141	112,484
Meat and meat preparations	cwt.	30,858	78,349	18,630	77,112	23,688	74,799
	cwt.	140,709	447,585	137,807	481,345	135,272	422,493
	cwt.	176,132	166,903	191,348	208,883	162,433	141,155
	cwt.	16,769		22,515		16,052	

Quantities and Value of Principal Imports, 1956 to 1958

Commodities	Unit	1958		1957		1956	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	—	—	310,822	—	327,564	—	257,804
Milk and cream, fresh evaporated, condensed or dried	cwt.	29,935	245,630	23,902	196,749	28,540	224,995
Petroleum products:							
Lamp oil	ton	10,913	155,927	13,203	223,697	9,832	147,811
Motor spirits	gall.	3,136,402		3,718,427		2,684,134	
	ton	16,499	312,294	17,889	290,130	14,074	230,138
	gall.	5,197,388		5,258,921		4,362,930	
Rice	cwt.	435,674	1,027,346	621,033	1,429,270	735,993	1,650,442
Passenger cars	no.	729	442,984	828	481,625	721	413,068
Chassis with engines mounted	ton	753		876		794	
	no.	261	237,145	412	367,938	641	561,975
	ton	588		1,004		1,717	
Salt	cwt.	144,561	124,908	119,252	104,582	128,701	103,738
Soap (toilet and common)	cwt.	49,923	213,310	58,278	254,602	35,544	159,046
Sugar	cwt.	188,861	540,010	155,970	572,796	144,017	421,993
Tobacco, manufactured: cigarettes	lb.	562,682		689,744		571,355	
	'000	294,194	340,061	299,381	436,689	261,160	364,372
Tobacco, unmanufactured	cwt.	15,956	339,552	14,404	268,303	17,676	335,980
Wine (still)	gall.	553,917	231,638	722,454	284,065	708,647	280,957

Chapter 6: Production

LAND UTILISATION AND TENURE

THE total area of Sierra Leone is 27,925 square miles, of which the land area is 27,800 square miles. This may be classified as follows:

	<i>Sq. Miles</i>
Arable land	} 14,138
Land for growing tree crops	
Permanent meadow and pasture	8,500
Wood or forest land	1,162
Swamp land	2,500
All other land	1,500

The country may roughly be divided into the following vegetational zones:

- (a) the coastal belt, characterised by tidal mangrove swamps and riverain grasslands. In the Scarcies area the mangrove swamps, especially, and in the Bonthe area, the riverain grasslands, have been extensively developed for rice farming;
- (b) the high forest area in the south-east where cocoa and coffee cultivation is of major importance;
- (c) the central and south-west areas of secondary bush, often with numerous wild oil palms, interspersed with many small inland swamps;
- (d) the derived Guinea savannah area of the north—orchard savannah and tall grass with some inland swamps and flood plain where most of the cattle population is found.

The traditional farming system on the undulating uplands is one of shifting cultivation, with bush, mainly secondary, being cleared for farming once in five to ten years. This is a wasteful method and with the steady increase in population is leading to over-farming in some areas. No satisfactory rotation of crops in the high rainfall areas of West Africa has yet been found, despite continuous experimentation for over a quarter of a century. The aim of the Department of Agriculture is, therefore, to achieve correct land use, and to encourage the planting of permanent tree crops such as oil palms, cocoa and coffee on the uplands. The possibilities of utilising upland pastures in conjunction with cattle for soil rejuvenation are being investigated as a long term programme.

As will be seen from the statistics of principal crops, the staple food is rice. Much of this production still comes from the uplands, but the trend is towards increased production from swamps and less from the uplands. This is being encouraged by empoldering, by increasing tidal free-flow channels where riverain swamps suffer from impeded drainage, by mechanised cultivation of areas of mangrove

and by the organised cultivation of the numerous inland swamps. In this way it should be possible eventually to make full use of these alternative potential production areas to relieve the pressure on the uplands.

Although total production remained below the average for previous years the 1957-58 rice crop was better than that for 1956-57 and the 1958-59 crop should be larger still.

Agricultural work was affected by the migration of farmers away from farming to diamond mining, but to a lesser extent than formerly. Diversion of the farming population continued, however, and this led to a reduced production of food crops and certain export crops, with the result that rice had again to be imported, though on a lesser scale. The production of palm kernels remained about the same as in 1957, but the export of palm oil and groundnuts virtually ceased, all being consumed locally. Ginger and benniseed exports also decreased.

Coffee is rapidly developing into an important export crop and considerable areas have been planted throughout the country in recent years. The expansion of cacao in the high forest areas goes ahead steadily, although less cacao than coffee has been planted recently. Piassava retains an important place amongst the exports but the quantity exported is not likely to expand much further due to a rather inelastic demand. The wild oil palm is abundant throughout the southern areas but with two exceptions large oil palm plantations do not at present exist, although steps are being taken to interest commercial concerns in the possibilities of establishing further plantations. Large numbers of oil palm seedlings of improved varieties are being distributed to farmers every year. Power nut-crackers and pioneer oil mills have been introduced to mechanise processing.

Land and water resources are conserved by declaring forest reserves and protected forests, and by chiefdom bye-laws under sections 8 and 16 of the Tribal Authorities Ordinance. Details of other proposed projects of this nature will be found in the *Report on Soil Conservation and Land Use in Sierra Leone* (Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1951).

The law regulating the ownership of land in the Protectorate is to be found in the Protectorate Land Ordinance, Cap. 186 of the Laws of Sierra Leone. This ordinance declares that all land in the Protectorate is vested in the tribal authorities and lays down conditions under which non-natives may occupy land. The principal provision is that which restricts the interest which a non-native can hold to a term not exceeding 50 years, renewable for further terms not exceeding 21 years. In order further to safeguard the rights of the indigenous people, the Summary Ejectment (Protectorate) Ordinance, Cap. 227 of the Laws of Sierra Leone, provides a simplified form of procedure for the removal of a non-native who unlawfully occupies Protectorate land.

The radical title to land in the whole of the Protectorate is vested

in the indigenous inhabitants. From this are derived leaseholds under which Government, trading firms, and others may occupy certain areas of limited extent. Mining companies, also, occupy land for terms of years by virtue of mining leases, the conditions of which are governed by the Minerals Ordinance, Cap. 144 of the Laws of Sierra Leone. The areas occupied by Government and by commercial and mining interests are inconsiderable compared with the extent of the Protectorate as a whole.

Details of land tenure, apart from the leasehold tenure described in the previous paragraph, vary among the different tribes.

Local development programmes related to the use and ownership of land and water resources are arranged in discussion with the tribal authorities concerned. At present they principally concern the utilisation of tidal and inland swamps land for the improved cultivation of rice and for the most part are on a small scale.

No provision exists for permanent settlement by non-natives in the Protectorate. Africans may settle on land on such terms as are provided for by native law and custom in the chiefdom in which they wish to settle.

AGRICULTURE

Principal Crops

The area and average production of the principal crops grown for local consumption and export are as follows:

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Area (acres)</i>	<i>Average Annual Production (tons)</i>
Rice (as paddy) (a) (b)	650,000	247,000
Millet and sorghum (c)	30,000	20,000
Maize (c)	25,000	10,000
Groundnuts (undecorticated)	18,000	4,500
Chillies	n.a.	500
Cassava	46,000	49,000
Sweet potatoes—yams	9,000	8,550
Coconuts	4,000	n.a.
Coffee (mainly Robusta)	n.a.	6,000 (total)
Cocoa	n.a.	3,500
Kola	n.a.	{ 1,800 (total)
		850 (exported)
Fibres—Piassava	n.a.	4,400 (exported)
Ginger	n.a.	700 (exported)
Benniseed (c)	n.a.	100
Palm kernels	n.a.	60,000 (exported)
Palm (pericarp) oil	n.a.	23,500

(a) Conversion factor paddy to clean rice: 60 per cent.

(b) The rice crop year is from 1st March to 28th February.

(c) Mixed cropping.

The yields per acre are very variable. Production is mainly by individual farmers working on their own, and particular crops are not confined to any one section of the community.

Agricultural Department

The headquarters of the department is at Njala. The country is divided into seven Agricultural Circles, each circle in the charge of an Agricultural Officer. In most cases a second Agricultural Officer or Agricultural Superintendent is attached to the circle. The circle is usually sub-divided into units of three chiefdoms, each unit being the responsibility of an Agricultural Instructor under whom there may be Junior Instructors or District Council and Native Administration demonstrators.

Departmental policy can be summarised as follows: "to secure the best use of the land by conserving the productivity and fertility of the soil whilst developing food crops and livestock for the people and surplus crops for export."

The main agricultural stations are:

Regional Rice Research Station, Rokupr, on the Great Scarcies, where research on rice breeding, rice soils and allied subjects is carried out.

Musaia Animal Husbandry Station in the derived Guinea savannah area in Koinadugu District in the North. Work is aimed at selecting and breeding a strain of the local trypanosomiasis-resistant Ndama cattle which will be early maturing with a good carcase weight, and of regular breeding habit. Work on pastures, poultry and settling the local nomadic cattle owners is also carried out.

Njala Experimental Farm in the secondary bush area. Work is concerned with annual crops, pigs and poultry.

Newton Experimental Farm in the Colony. Work is mainly concerned with pigs and poultry.

Horticultural Station at Lumley, near Freetown, for experimental work on horticultural crops and the provision of planting materials.

In 1954 certain agricultural departmental schemes such as improved oil palm planting, inland swamp clearance, mangrove clearance, ox ploughing, production and provision of planting materials, including cacao and coffee, were taken over by District Councils. These, together with Councils' own economic development plans, were financed by grants from Government funds and were carried out under the general direction and advice of departmental officers, by staff assigned or transferred from this department, and by junior staff recruited locally. In some cases, District Councils have successfully accepted responsibility, and schemes have worked out well. In many others, however, owing to the shortage of funds and District Council administration difficulties, they have been taken back by the department. While the final aim is that local administrations should run their own simple agricultural affairs and the department should assume an advisory role, allowing it to concentrate on experimental work and the establishment of further schemes, it appears that the time is not yet ripe for a full take-over.

Development Schemes

The main agricultural development schemes are as follows:

Rice. The extensive southern riverain grasslands and the north central flood plains, or boli lands, are estimated to total some 300,000 acres. Preliminary trials of mechanical cultivation methods were carried out in 1949 and 1950. As a result, field schemes were established and in 1952 2,100 acres were cultivated. By 1956, the scheme had expanded until over 12,000 acres were being cultivated and all necessary base and repair facilities had been provided. In 1957 the department's average was maintained at 12,000 acres; the Co-operative Department took over 3,000 acres of land already under cultivation by the department and the equivalent acreage was opened up in new areas by departmental staff and machines.

Since 1957 farmers, grouped in co-operative societies, have taken up well established sites and now cultivate these with their own tractors, thereby allowing the department to expand into new areas and carry out more experimental work. However, work is still done on contract for farmers, and some seventy heavy tractors and ancillary equipment, including a small landing craft, are employed. In 1958, in an endeavour to reduce large arrears of revenue there was a change in policy: cultivation fees were collected in advance, and no ploughing was done for farmers who were in arrears with payment of fees. As a result, the area cultivated fell to 7,500 acres, but the reduction is expected to be only temporary.

Considerable investigational work and trials were carried out with United Kingdom funds from 1954-56, and a soil survey of the northern boli lands continued in 1958. Work was unfortunately temporarily interrupted by the death of the soil surveyor, but a replacement has now arrived. These areas are less fertile than those in the south, and several problems remain to be solved.

Whilst most of the mangrove areas in the Scarcies have been felled and brought into rice cultivation, large tracts remain in the south. In this area a loan scheme for clearing was started in 1938-39 and this, in various modified forms, has continued. By 1953, when the work was handed over to District Councils, it was estimated that some 8,500 acres had been cleared. Felling continues, but on a more limited scale than previously, owing to the migration of farmers to mining.

The empoldering of saline swamps is concentrated in the saline mangrove areas of the Scarcies and the Colony. A total of 890 acres is now empoldered, 500 acres of which have been dug by excavators as a pilot scheme. Before further expansion takes place the economics of the scheme requires careful study. If successful economically, considerable areas could be reclaimed for rice growing by this means. Some 1,000 acres of peat swamps were also successfully reclaimed some years ago in the Scarcies area by the construction of drains to allow free fresh water tidal wash. Plans are in hand to reclaim a

further 5,000 acres during the next few years. Equipment arrived early in 1958 and considerable progress has been made already. It is expected that some planting will be possible in the 1959 season.

Ox ploughing is confined to certain cattle areas in the north. The area ploughed in this way has fallen off of late, owing to deaths amongst the older men and to counter attractions in the diamond areas for the rising generation, and the population is nowadays more interested in tractors.

Inland swamp clearance schemes have rapidly expanded, under their own momentum, from pilot schemes established by the department. District Councils have helped with grants and loans, and in the north, particularly there has been a very marked increase in this type of farming.

Regional Rice Research Station, Rokupr. The research programme in rice breeding and the study of rice soils, with particular reference to mangrove soils, continued, and a number of technical papers were published. Improved rice varieties are being tested and multiplied and may soon be released for general distribution. A large collection of more than 440 rice varieties from sources throughout the world has been built up. Work is also being carried out on arboricides for killing mangroves, and on crab control. Officers visit Nigeria, Ghana, and Gambia as required, to investigate and advise on rice growing problems in these territories.

Oil Palms. The most important work of the department in regard to tree crops is the country-wide oil palms campaign, and some 100,000 seedlings are now being distributed annually. The main oil palm nursery is at Njala where there is a modern germinator and an overhead irrigation system is installed. All other stations have oil palm nurseries and there are many others run by District Councils supervised by departmental staff. The research officer posted to Sierra Leone from the West African Institute for Oil Palm Research main station in Nigeria continues work on the establishment of a sub-station at Njala.

Cacao and Coffee. Increased planting has been encouraged in suitable areas. Owing to the high price of coffee much more of this crop was planted than cacao. With the stimulus of a price differential for the various cacao grades the farmers made efforts to improve quality, which continued to be very much higher than before 1954. A cacao and coffee experimental station was set up in 1957 and already indications have shown that simple phyto-sanitary measures within native plantations can lead to marked increases in yields. New high yielding strains of cacao were introduced for trial. A small outbreak of a virus disease of cocoa akin to swollen shoot disease was discovered, and the assistance of the West African Cocoa Research Institute was enlisted. Steps are being taken by Government to survey the full extent of the outbreak and to control it.

Piassava. This is a valuable local industry and production remained high. Quality was quite good and field officers continued to give demonstrations and instructions in the best methods of preparation. Investigational work continued at the small Piassava Experimental Station in Bonthe District.

Fertilizers. Experiments continued on this subject. Superphosphate was outstanding as the main soil improver, especially for swamp rice. Sales of superphosphate continued and it is likely the demand will increase steadily; fertilizers for food crop production are subsidized. Experiments on trace elements also continued.

Livestock and Poultry. The Animal Husbandry Station at Musaia, in the main cattle area, continues as the chief centre for investigating the local Ndama breed, studying management and pasture improvement, and disseminating knowledge and practical assistance to the surrounding cattle owners. The research is concentrated on selection and breeding for an earlier maturing and larger carcass weight animal which breeds regularly, and the herd now numbers over 230. Extension work includes a scheme to settle the nomadic cattle owners, mainly Fulas. By the end of 1958, over 100 areas, each of approximately one square mile, had been settled and help was given in establishing small dams, improving water supplies and pastures, and initiating soil conservation measures.

Other stations with cattle are Newton and Njala where selection and good management are improving the herds. Newton continued as the main pig centre stocked with Large Whites and Wessex Saddlebacks. Considerable numbers are sold annually to local pig keepers as foundation breeding stock. The policy of importing a few good boars annually from the United Kingdom continues. Small local piggeries continued to be reasonably satisfactory in the Colony area in particular, despite a shortage of feeding stuffs due to a general decrease in surplus food crops and to the availability of cheaper imported pork supplies. The poultry stocks on all stations were increased, new buildings erected and additional equipment obtained. The policy of importing day-old pedigree chicks by air from the United Kingdom was continued. Experiments with the deep litter system have been very successful at Newton and Njala. Demand by the public continued to be heavy and the aim now is to increase production to meet it. In particular larger numbers of 8-week-old chicks are sold. Muscovy ducks continued to thrive.

Horticulture. Work amongst the Colony market gardeners continued. Demonstration gardens have been established, showing the value of terracing, irrigation, improved varieties, fertilizers, insecticides and new types of gardening machinery. Lectures, demonstrations and a horticultural show were again organised and publications prepared for distribution amongst local growers. Stocks of budded citrus and other fruit trees have been built up to meet the large local demand.

Research. Apart from fundamental rice research at the Rice Research Station, Rokupr, departmental research continued on soils, soil fertilizers, and taxonomic studies of Sierra Leone fungi. Work was also continued on the control of black pod disease of cacao.

ANIMAL HEALTH

After an absence of over four years rinderpest again occurred amongst the cattle of Sierra Leone. The disease was first discovered in January, 1958, in some trade cattle awaiting slaughter in Freetown. It was considered that during their journey to the capital they had in all probability infected other cattle and departmental plans were immediately made to deal with extensive outbreaks. In the event, only one further outbreak occurred—in three herds of cattle at Segbwema in February—and it is certain that this was a direct extension from the Freetown outbreak. For many weeks it seemed inevitable that new outbreaks would occur but in fact, by some lucky stroke of fortune, not a single further case ensued and the country has remained free from the disease. Protracted investigations failed to reveal the source of the original infection, and reports from Guinea indicated that the disease did not exist in that country at the time. (Rinderpest is one of the most infectious and serious of all cattle diseases and no outbreak could go long undetected.)

All the cattle owners in the country were informed of the outbreaks and it was imagined that this would mean greatly increased anti-rinderpest inoculation figures. Unfortunately this did not happen, which means either that the cattle owners are too lazy and complacent or that they have a quite unjustified belief in the ability of the department to control, without a very high mortality, outbreaks of the disease in susceptible cattle.

Annual anti-rinderpest inoculations were carried out as usual in Koinadugu and Bombali Districts where 18,000 cattle were protected. For the first time rinderpest immunisation work was introduced into the South-Eastern Province and over a thousand animals were inoculated, mostly in Kissi country. The figure is encouraging as an initial effort and should be much larger in the years to come.

Contagious Bovine Pleuro-pneumonia caused considerable anxiety throughout the year although the mortality in infected herds at approximately 15 per cent was not excessive. The outbreaks were all confined to the three chiefdoms of Mongo, Sulima and Sengbe in Koinadugu District which were designated Infected Areas under the Animals Diseases' Ordinance. The method of control is strict isolation and inoculation with a freshly prepared vaccine made at Teko. Over 10,000 inoculations were given.

The paramount necessity to control pleuro-pneumonia considerably reduced the amount of money available for the protection of fowls against Newcastle disease which yearly causes a heavy mortality amongst Sierra Leone's poultry. The demand for this most efficient vaccine was higher than ever. About 40,000 birds were protected.

Outbreaks of both anthrax and blackquarter occurred but were quickly controlled by quarantine and vaccination.

During the year the Research Laboratory completed the experiment aimed at assessing the value of Antrycide Suramin Complex as a prophylactic drug against trypanosomiasis in pigs, which is a great problem in Sierra Leone. Over a period of 12 months two injections of the drug were given, the time between injections being six months. Of ten treated pigs, all of which survived, two developed chronic trypanosomiasis, ten and 19 weeks respectively after the first injection, these infections being completely cured by the second injection. Of seven controls, two died from trypanosomiasis, one developed an acute infection and one a chronic infection. This work, which indicates that a promising degree of protection was afforded to the treated animals, was published under the name of Mr. Noble, the Senior Veterinary Officer.

The price of meat remained fairly stable throughout the year.

Two Liberian Students who came to Teko for training completed their 12-month course and returned to Monrovia.

FORESTRY

Forest management was started in Sierra Leone in 1911, after the bulk of the rain forests had been cut, and much of the land was farm fallow sprinkled with oil palms. The farming rights over the land had been established by the act of clearing the forest and the law required that the initiative in setting aside land for the permanent forest estate should be taken by the Tribal Authorities who, up till now, have been content to use round timber from farm fallows for their simple needs in house construction, etc., and were in consequence reluctant to set aside land for forestry purposes. Central Government could, but never did, create national forests against the wishes of the Tribal Authorities, and in consequence very slow progress has been made in forest reservation, in spite of 47 years of education and persuasion. The forest estate at the end of 1958 covered 1,118 square miles, which is little more than four per cent of the country, and much of the area is unproductive hilltops and savanna woodland. There is now virtually no high forest which is not within forest reserves or in the small patches of sacred bush near towns and villages, and further expansion of the forest area must displace farmers. This unpalatable fact has been given special consideration during the past year.

The department's main objects of policy are to make every acre of the small accessible forest area fully productive by concentration of timber trees and secondly to compensate displaced farmers by paying to them a large proportion of the royalties on timber cut from the land over which they had farming rights before forest reservation. Further stimulus to productive forestry has come from the demand for a better type of house and furniture and the development of

industry. Plantations on old farmland now cover approximately 5,500 acres and are being added to at the rate of 400 acres per annum. Many of these plantations have already become productive. They form a conspicuous feature of the scene along the main road to Bo from Freetown, and plans have been prepared for the installation of a small sawmill to convert thinnings into sawn timber. In the meantime many thousand poles are being sold for pitprops and housing timbers, although production of these exceeds demand.

While the new plantations are growing, the mature forests on the Kambui and Dodo Hills near Kenema and Panguma are being used to supply logs to the Government sawmill at Kenema and the private mill at Panguma. Over 30 species are being cut. A few are valuable furniture woods which are reserved and seasoned for a year to supply the raw material for the furniture factory run by the Forest Department at Kenema. Production in 1958 averaged £5,000 worth of furniture a month, which is nearly double the output of the previous year. The beauty of the woods and high standard of workmanship attained by Sierra Leone craftsmen at Kenema under efficient supervision have established a strong demand for Kenema furniture. Woods which are durable but not suitable for furniture have been used for structural timber, railway sleepers and framing for prefabricated wooden buildings. Perishable species are sold for concrete shuttering, fish boxes, etc., where durability is not important. Slabs are converted to charcoal or sold as firewood. Only sawdust is a waste product.

Demand during the first half of the year remained strong in spite of a rise in selling prices due to the increased wage rates introduced at the beginning of the year. However, measures introduced in July to curtail Government's expenditure had an immediate effect on timber sales, owing to reduced spending by Government departments during the second half of the year. As a result the estimated revenue of the Forest Industries Branch for the year, £160,000, was not attained (revenue was £150,000 compared with £151,000 in 1957) and the volume of timber stock unsold rose steadily by 5,000 cubic feet per month to 130,000 cubic feet. This is rather more than half a year's production and is more than sufficient to ensure that the timber has had adequate time to dry (3 to 4 months) before sale. Thirty thousand cubic feet of the stock is furniture wood.

The reduction in demand made it possible to switch staff to the prefabrication of wooden buildings. During the second half of the year several Public Works Department orders were fulfilled for wall sections and roof trusses, as well as the labour quarters for the Forest Department's logging camp in Gola Forest in preparation for the move to this forest from the Kambui Hills early in 1959. This camp will be 25 miles from Kenema and serve as a base for operations in the 168 square mile Gola North Reserve approached by a newly constructed Forest Department road.

All these activities at Kenema, including roadmaking, logging, transport, sawing, seasoning, joinery, furniture making, charcoal

burning and marketing, gave employment to over 600 men. At Panguma, where output was about 80,000 cubic feet, similar employment was given to a smaller number.

A further 100 men were employed in the regeneration of the forests cut to supply the sawmills. This work is accepted as an integral part of high forest management, and covers an area equal to the area exploited, that is between 800 and 1,000 acres per year. In contrast to plantation technique the process of natural regeneration uses the middle aged trees, too small to cut for timber, as parents. Under their shade their seed is scattered on a forest floor lightened and disturbed by the removal of mature timber trees. The process is aided by poisoning unmarketable species and cutting the entangling creepers. The new crop of seedlings has to be released from competing weed growth, and enriched by planting nursery plants where valuable parent trees are scarce. In this way the accessible parts of the mature forests on the Kambui and Dodo Hills are being cut in a series of yearly blocks of 800 acres at Kenema and 250 acres at Panguma, and regenerated at as nearly as possible the same pace; a perpetual process which will ensure future timber supplies. The cost of regeneration is largely covered by the fees and royalties paid by the sawmills, amounting to approximately £8,000 in 1958. Operations during 1958 had to be curtailed owing to the reduced funds available.

The training of Sierra Leoneans to undertake this varied programme continued. Two Forest Assistants were attending a two-year advanced course at the Imperial Forestry Institute, Oxford; an Assistant Production Officer returned from six months' training in sawmill management in Ghana; 13 Forest Rangers were given three months' practical and theoretical training at Kenema, and 12 apprentices in the Forest Industries Branch at Kenema attended classes at the Technical Institute one day a week.

Research continued on the silviculture of exotic timber trees, in improved plantation techniques and in the rate of growth of plantations. Promising new exotics are *Pinus caribaea* and *Tabebuia pentalphylla*. A working plan was prepared covering all aspects of the management of the forests supplying the Kenema sawmill.

The developing forest industries at Kenema have absorbed half the personnel and energies of the Forest Department for some years. This is unusual in a Government Forest Department and has resulted from the absence of private enterprise in this industry in the past.

During 1958 the economics of this branch of the department was examined by a representative of the Colonial Development Corporation with the object of assessing its future potential if it were operated by private enterprise. It was concluded that when assessed on a commercial basis it was a marginal enterprise barely paying its way. It is, however, a major asset to the country as a training ground for craftsmen and artisans, and as a source of essential raw materials and furniture derived from a renewable natural resource.

FISHERIES

Apart from eight privately-owned ocean-going trawlers, sea fishing is necessarily confined to inshore waters and estuaries. The fish most sought after is bonga (*Ethmalosa fimbriata*), large shoals of which are found in the shallow coastal waters at certain seasons of the year. Fishing for bonga is carried out with cast nets worked from large dug-out canoes. Other fishing methods used include beach seine nets, hand-lines fished from canoes, and fish ponds or fences.

The supply of fish in the Freetown area in particular has been enhanced by the catches of the trawlers at present fishing off Sierra Leone. These catches are particularly welcome to consumers during the rainy season when supplies by local fishermen are usually inadequate.

Rivers and lakes are fished to the limit of their potential and yield a useful seasonal catch. No estimate of such landings has been attempted but the quantity obtained from this source falls far short of the needs of the people in the interior.

Statistics are not available of numbers engaged in the fishing industry or of numbers of boats, canoes, seine nets and fish fences. A very rough estimate of total landings of sea fish is 5,000 tons a year.

The fishing industry is virtually controlled by the fish traders (almost invariably women), who provide the capital required for the purchase of gear and other expenses. This is repaid by the fishermen in kind from their catches. Marketing is done almost entirely by these traders who take delivery of the fish as soon as it is landed, the whole of the catches being sold locally. Little use is made of refrigeration in the distribution of fish, and processing is confined to the drying and smoking of fish intended for sale in the interior.

Prices vary greatly and it is generally accepted that the traders make excessive profits, ranging from 100 to 200 per cent. The quantity of fish caught falls far short of the needs of the country and with rising standards of living, the demand is increasing.

The West African Fisheries Research Institute was closed during the year. It has been replaced by a joint Fisheries Development and Research Unit which confines its activities to Sierra Leone. Apart from research, it demonstrates improved methods of fishing by means of powered craft and encourages local fishermen to adopt these methods. The response by local fishermen is excellent and a very keen interest is shown in mechanised fishing.

MINING

Rights to prospect and mine are granted by the Governor on behalf of the Crown, in which the minerals are vested.

Apart from diamonds, the prospecting for and mining of which is governed by special legislation designed to protect agreements already entered into and to safeguard the interests of the licensed native alluvial diamond miners, prospecting for minerals is permitted under

a prospecting right or under an exclusive prospecting licence granted for a term of one year. The holder of the prospecting right, the fee for which is £5 per annum, may prospect for the mineral for which the right is granted over any part of Sierra Leone which has not been closed to prospecting. He may also apply for an exclusive prospecting licence which reserves to him the sole right to prospect within a demarcated area for the mineral specified therein. The licence is granted upon payment of a fee of £5 per square mile per annum and is renewable annually up to a maximum of three years in the case of a licence granted for prospecting for an alluvial mineral, and six years when it is for a lode mineral.

Mining may be undertaken under a mining right or lease. A mining right is granted to permit the working of small stream deposits of an area not exceeding 880 yards along the stream and within 100 yards from its centre. It is granted for a year and is renewable, the fee being 20s. per 100 yards annually. A mining lease may be granted to mine either alluvial or lode deposits and may be over any area for any term varying from five to 99 years. Mining leases and mining rights confer the exclusive right to enter upon the land to mine, and to dispose of the minerals specified in the lease or right upon payment of royalty, mineral and surface rents.

Alluvial diamond mining licences, which are issued under Section 4(1) of the Alluvial Diamond Mining Ordinance, entitle the holder to mine within an area not exceeding 400 feet length and 400 feet in width. Such licences cost £24 for a 12-month period and £12 for a six-month period, and are only granted to natives of Sierra Leone or "native firms", i.e. firms in which more than one-half of the members are natives of Sierra Leone.

Production

The following table gives the total export of minerals and their value in 1957 and 1958:

<i>Mineral</i>	<i>1957</i>		<i>1958*</i>	
	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
		£		£
Chromite (tons) . . .	16,378	170,198	11,211	114,847
Diamonds (carat) . . .	863,202	6,425,197	1,490,037	7,183,787
Iron Ore (tons) . . .	1,444,542	4,380,343	1,421,563	4,490,460
Platinum (oz.) . . .	4·61	165	7·79	204

* Provisional figures.

Gold. No gold was produced in Sierra Leone in 1958, and interest seems to have died down completely. During the year the Yemen Mining Company's three leases lapsed, with the result that at present no mining titles are held for gold.

Chromite. This mineral was first discovered in Sierra Leone by the Geological Department in 1929, and deposits are being worked by the Sierra Leone Chrome Mines Company Limited at Bambawo, near Hangha, Kenema District. During 1958 production of concentrates had to be cut drastically, due to the inability of the company to find markets. In 1957 the production of chrome ore was 9,686 tons of lump ore and 6,030 tons of concentrates. This compares with 10,464 tons of lump ore and 3,772 tons of concentrates produced in 1958. The company continued to prospect for further deposits in the area of their special exclusive prospecting licence.

Iron Ore. This is found in several districts and large deposits of known economic importance exist in the Marampa Chiefdom of the Port Loko district and in the mountains between Sokoya and Sakasakala on the eastern bank of the Tonkolili river in the Tonkolili District. The ore is mined by the Sierra Leone Development Company in the Marampa Chiefdom from two deposits on the Ghafal and Masaboin hills. During the year two grades were produced; "red ore" which is hard lateritic haematite in lump form and now almost worked out, and "powder ore" which is concentrated from the underlying schists. In the Tonkolili concession, 90 miles to the north of Marampa, the company completed the comprehensive ore proving programme started in 1957 and the results showed a large tonnage of marketable iron ore.

Diamonds. These are produced by the Sierra Leone Selection Trust, which holds a monopoly for prospecting, production and marketing of diamonds over about 500 square miles in the Kono and Kenema Districts, and by individual miners under the Alluvial Diamond Mining Scheme. The Trust excavates the gravel by mechanical earth-moving equipment and transports it by dumpers or endless rope haulage to be concentrated in pan plants, of which eight were working throughout the year in the Yengema area, Kono District, and two in the Tongo area, Kenema District. The export of diamonds from areas operated by the Trust increased from 398,665 carats valued at £1,395,323 in 1957 to 690,070 carats valued at £2,415,242 in 1958. This increase is largely due to the fact that throughout the year the main pan plant in the Tongo area was working for the first time at full capacity. Illicit mining inside the Yengema lease became increasingly serious and special measures were taken towards the end of the year to bring the situation under control. The native diamond miners operate mostly by hand methods, although motor-operated pumps are being used to an increasing extent. During the year, technical assistance was given by the officers of the Mines Department, who demonstrated correct mining and concentrating techniques. It is estimated that about 35,000 miners were employed on licensed alluvial diamond mining compared with about 60,000 in 1957. Exports in 1958 of diamonds produced under the Alluvial Diamond Mining Scheme were 799,967 carats valued at £4,768,545 compared with 464,537 carats valued at £5,029,874 in 1957.

Titanium Minerals. In partnership with Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation Inc. of the United States the British Titan Products Company continued prospecting for rutile and ilmenite within their special exclusive prospecting licence of 2,360 square miles covering parts of the Bonthe, Bo, Moyamba and Pujehun Districts. Towards the end of the year, application was made for the transfer of the licence from the name of the British Titan Products into the joint names of Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation and the Consolidated Zinc Corporation with effect from 1st October, 1958.

Platinum. This occurs in alluvial deposits in the gravel of streams flowing in the Colony Hills. A small production of this metal was recorded in 1958.

The Mines Department

Generally the Mines Department advises Government on all matters affecting mining and mining policy, and is responsible for the administration of the Minerals Ordinance, the Alluvial Diamond Mining Ordinance, and the Machinery (Safe Working and Inspection) Ordinance and their connected rules. The department inquires into all accidents reported under these ordinances and is also responsible for the licensing of explosives magazines for mining purposes and for the examining and granting to applicants of certificates of competence to handle explosives.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

The senior staff of the department at the end of 1958 consisted of the Director, the Assistant Director, six geologists, one temporary geologist, one mining geologist, one temporary part-time geological chemist, one cartographer, one diamond driller and one prospector. One vacancy for a geologist and that for a cartographer were filled during the year. Three posts for prospectors which had been created at the beginning of the year remained unfilled and are being held in abeyance for reasons of economy.

The principal work of the Geological Survey during the year under review continued to be the geological mapping of selected areas of Sierra Leone. The mapping was based on topographical maps prepared in the Department from aerial photographs on the scale of approximately 1 : 32,000. The geological maps are being re-drawn in the department to this scale for sending to the Directorate of Overseas Surveys at Tolworth, Surrey, England, where they will be reduced for printing and publication at the scale 1 : 50,000. Sheets 1 and 2 of the Geology of the Sula Mountains Schist Belt have been printed and published and are obtainable from Messrs. Stanford, Limited, 12/14 Long Acre, London, W.C.2, at 5s. each. The appointment of a cartographer in July made it possible to resume work on the preparation of Sheets 3, 4 and 5 for sending to Tolworth. The first bulletin of the survey on "The Geology, Geomorphology and Mineral Resources of the Sula Mountains" has now been printed but its

publication is delayed to await the completion of Sheet 3, which will be included in it.

The areas geologically mapped in 1958 include approximately 90 square miles in the Gola Forests of south-eastern Kenema District, some 200 square miles in the Gbangbama area in the Bonthe, Moyamba and Bo Districts, about 36 square miles of the Nimini Hills in Kono District and 70 square miles of the Kambui Hills in Kenema District. Some mapping also was done to the west of the Mongeri to Mandu section of the Bo motor road when occurrences of alluvial monazite recorded during the previous year were traced to their source in the coarser part of a granitic gneiss.

A sample of sodalite-bearing nepheline syenite from the valley of the Maho river in the Gola Forest area was sent to the Mineral Resources Division of the Directorate of Overseas Geological Surveys for a report on its suitability for use by the glass and ceramic industries. The report showed that it could stand comparison with similar material which is mined at Blue Mountain in Ontario and exported for use in these industries. The principal obstacle to the sample's use for the purposes referred to above is its iron content. The sample was crushed in the laboratory to pass a 44 mesh screen and then passed through a Cook Magnetic Separator in two stages. The resulting non-magnetic product amounted to 76 per cent of the whole and its iron content, expressed as Fe_2O_3 , had been reduced from 2.84 per cent to .09 per cent, which compares with .08 per cent for the Canadian Grade A product.

The report also showed that the nepheline syenite contains pyrochlore as an accessory mineral. Comparison between chemical and radiometric analyses of a low-grade zircon-pyrochlore concentrate from the nepheline syenite indicated that the radioactivity of the pyrochlore is due to uranium and not to thorium. It is estimated that the pyrochlore may contain around 40 per cent of Nb_2O_5 and 8 to 10 per cent U_3O_8 , giving it the rather high uranium/niobium ratio of 1 : 4.5 in terms of oxides. Work in the field is proceeding with a view to discovering whether local concentrations of the pyrochlore exist which could be mined economically.

A grant of £28,000 from funds from the Colonial Development and Welfare central allocation was made to Sierra Leone to cover the cost of an aerial magnetometer and radiometric survey over three specified areas. The first of these areas comprised 3,500 miles of south-eastern Sierra Leone with the frontier of Liberia as its eastern boundary, the second 500 square miles of central Sierra Leone in the vicinity of Yonibana and the third about 50 square miles including Shenge and the Plantain Islands and a strip of the coast to the south-east. The first area included the Turner's peninsula and a strip five miles in from the coast. The contract to carry out this survey was awarded to Canadian Aero Service, Limited. An Anson aircraft, equipped with a self-recording magnetometer and scintillometer, was used, and the survey was carried out during the months of February, March and April. Flight traverse lines were flown at intervals of

half a mile. The results of the survey are still being compiled. It is known, however, that they revealed an area of high radiometric anomalies over part of the nepheline syenite of the Gola Forest area, and this may well be due to its content of pyrochlore.

Mapping of the Kasila System near Gbanbama, where a company is prospecting alluvial rutile discovered some years previously by the Geological Survey, was continued eastwards as far as the Gbonge Hills. The prospecting of the rutile deposits in the valley of the river Lanti, south of Gbangbama, by Banka drilling and pitting, has now been completed and upwards of one and a half million tons of rutile have been proved in this area. The best rutile values are found in the finer fractions of grey sandy kaolinitic clays derived directly from the acid kasila gneisses. The department is now prospecting other parts of the Special Exclusive Prospecting Licence area, using a mobile hydraulic drilling rig.

Investigation of the largely buried basal contact of the gabbro intrusion that builds the hills of the Colony Peninsula was continued by magnetic surveys, diamond drilling, surface mapping and by geochemical prospecting surveys. The airborne magnetometer traverse for a distance of 30 miles out to sea to the south west of York indicated that the gabbro rocks continue for about 15 miles under the sea and confirmed the suspected lopolith form of the intrusion. Surface surveying with the magnetometer over the eastern contact zone has been completed between Rokell and Russell.

The department carried out a number of engineering site investigations. It also investigated the underground water potentialities of the proposed industrial site at Wellington. An inclined diamond drill hole was sunk to intersect the Guma fault at the revised site for the dam to supply water to Freetown. Two inclined drill holes were put down to investigate the Bawbaw fault where it passes through a col some 1,100 feet to the south-west of the proposed dam. They revealed that weathering near the fault extended to a depth approximately 12 feet below the proposed high water level and that this area will have to be grouted to prevent loss of water through seepage.

A grant of £3,960 from the Colonial Development and Welfare central allocation enabled the Geological Survey to purchase much-needed equipment for use in its chemical and assay laboratories, a light weight diamond drill for use in areas of difficult access, and some field prospecting equipment.

The department's laboratory staff continued its investigations of rock and mineral specimens submitted by its geologists and the general public. Numerous parcels of stones seized by the police were submitted to the department for identification of diamond, and standard certificates of examination and identification, acceptable by the Courts, were given by the Director or the Assistant Director.

Two short papers of the Survey were published during the year:

- No. 3 *The Ijolites at Songo, Sierra Leone*, by C. O. Baker,
V. Marmo and M. K. Wells.

- No. 4 *The Chromiferous Ultrabasic Rocks of Eastern Sierra Leone*, by K. C. Dunham, R. Phillips, R. A. Chalmers and D. A. Jones.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

This has been a year of considerable growth, which would have been still greater had more staff been available for supervision. There is an increasing public demand for expansion in all areas, and the department's activities were extended into Kono and the remaining three districts of Northern Province. The number of societies increased during 1958 from 313 to 328, despite the winding up of several weak societies, and membership is just short of 20,000. The business done by societies has increased from approximately £344,000 in 1957 to £418,000 in 1958, and neither figure includes wholesale work by the Federation and marketing advances for which figures are not yet available, which should increase the 1958 total by £10,000 to £15,000.

The most important new development has been the formation of the South-East Co-operative Federation Limited, which includes all cocoa and coffee marketing societies in the Protectorate, and its appointment as a buying agent of the Produce Marketing Board with effect from September, 1958. All co-operative cocoa is being handled by it, and by the end of the year this amounted to 40 per cent of the country's cocoa for the season. The necessary finance has been provided half by the banks as normal commercial produce advances and half through the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Loan account. The value of cocoa marketed in this way has risen from £126,000 in 1957 to £154,000 in 1958 and the value of coffee marketed from £25,000 to £36,000. The grant of long term loans for the extension of cocoa farms has increased, and short term loans issued by cocoa marketing societies to their members exceeded £53,000.

The mechanical cultivation of rice has continued with some success, the same area being cultivated in 1958 as in 1957. Technical difficulties were overcome, but the closer supervision planned did not materialise owing to delays in recruitment.

The expansion of co-operative rice marketing continued, aided by the fact that the Government minimum price for rice contains an element of subsidy for the production of swamp rice. The value of rice marketed rose from £59,000 to £107,000.

Thrift and credit work has expanded, and only lack of staff has prevented the formation of many new societies. This type of society is the most usual in the newly opened areas of Northern Province, and while thrift and credit societies have given out some £17,000 as short term credit they have also carried out a great deal of community and town improvement work, the social value of which is much greater than the figures suggest. The credit union at Potoru has been registered and has nearly completed a substantial office and meeting hall; it is inviting deposits of unemployed funds, the reserve funds of

societies, and of surplus funds of individual members, and has become a channel for the issue of R.C.S. Loans to member societies. It plans to arrange training for local secretaries and eventually to train local supervisors, and is being closely watched by neighbouring groups, who hope to copy it.

The R.C.S. Loan account, guaranteed by Government and operated by the Registrar, has been increased during the year from £100,000 to £200,000, and some £60,000 of the increase, in addition to a maximum of £50,000 available from the banks as produce advances, is being used to finance the buying agencies. The credit facilities thus made available are of the greatest value to the movement, which shows its appreciation by the regularity of repayment. This branch of the department's activities is now becoming a major operation, and it is hoped that the work will in due course be taken over by a central co-operative bank.

Less training has been given than was hoped for, owing to delays in recruitment, and this work may be further hampered by the need for economy. Nevertheless something useful has been done, and an in-service training scheme has been worked out. The holding of annual regional conferences has been extended to all areas. These conferences have considerable educational value, and are greatly appreciated by the members who attend them.

A point emphasised at every regional conference this year has been the need for further expansion of co-operative work. The idea of co-operation has won public confidence, and it will be some years before all the work that needs to be done can be undertaken. In one respect the recent slight economic recession and the financial stringency resulting from it give an added importance to co-operative work, for one of the main objects of co-operation is to ensure to the producer a greater share in the value of what he produces, and it thus contributes to economic recovery by increasing the incentives for production.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

Administration

MR. H. E. B. JOHN continued as Minister of Education and Welfare throughout 1958. The headquarters staff of the Education Department consisted of the Director of Education, the Assistant Director of Education (General), the Assistant Director of Education (Technical), the Principal Education Officer, the Administrative Assistant, the Education Officer (Examinations) and the Departmental Secretary. A U.N.E.S.C.O. expert on teacher-training was attached to the headquarters office throughout the year.

In the Provinces the process of devolving many of the Education

Department's executive and administrative functions in respect of primary education upon the newly established local education authorities was continued. During the year Provincial Education Officers were redesignated Inspectors of Schools; this change of title reflects the nature of their duties which are almost entirely professional. Under the existing arrangements all applications for new primary schools and extensions to existing schools are dealt with by the local education authorities which prepare annual estimates for new buildings, repairs and maintenance of existing buildings, and school equipment. Each local education authority has a Supervising Teacher who is the authority's executive officer. The work of Supervising Teachers is directed by Education Secretaries who have been appointed on a provincial basis. One important duty of these local government officers is the supervision of the collection of school fees.

In Freetown, the Rural Area of the Colony and Bonthe Urban District the system of primary education makes the transfer of functions to local authorities more complicated than in the Protectorate, and during 1958 the Colony Education Office continued to function under the charge of the Senior Education Officer (Colony) as in previous years.

Educational policy is framed by the Minister of Education with the advice of the Board of Education and its committees on secondary education and the training of teachers.

The close co-operation between the Government and the missions, through the Education Secretaries, the Roman Catholic Mission and the United Christian Council, has been maintained.

Schools

Primary education for children between 5+ and 12+ was given in 522 schools. The basic course is of six years' duration, but it is the Government's policy to add a seventh year as soon as accommodation and teachers become available. In the Colony, primary education is provided in "amalgamated" schools, assisted schools and unassisted schools. In the case of "amalgamated" schools the churches and missions make available the buildings, while funds for teachers' salaries, equipment and maintenance are provided by the Government, the expenditure being partly offset by income from school fees. In the Provinces, where education developed later, there are two Government primary schools; the remaining primary schools are managed by local authorities or voluntary agencies, the salaries of all teachers being met from Government funds. In 1958 about 20 new primary schools were opened, and the total increase in enrolment over the previous year was approximately 8,000.

Secondary education for pupils between the ages of 12+ and 18+ was provided in 11 Government and assisted schools in the Colony and in 13 schools in the Protectorate, seven of which are Government institutions. There were also two unaided schools. The majority of the secondary schools in the Provinces are not yet fully developed schools,

but it is planned to develop them into full secondary schools (i.e. to the level of the West African School Certificate) as soon as staff and buildings become available. The results of the School Certificate and Higher School Certificate examinations taken at the end of 1957 showed an improvement over those of the previous year.

Teacher Training

The training of non-graduate teachers is undertaken in the Teacher Training Department of Fourah Bay College and at five institutions in the Protectorate, viz., the Government colleges at Magburaka (co-educational) and Njala, the Roman Catholic Mission colleges at Bo (for men) and Kenema (for women) and the United Christian Council college at Bunumbu (co-educational). Students at Fourah Bay College are prepared for the Sierra Leone Teachers' Advanced Certificate (a three-year post school certificate course) and the Teachers' Certificate (a two-year course of training for students with some secondary education or a one-year post Teachers' Elementary Certificate course of training for practising teachers). Fourah Bay College also provides supplementary training for qualified teachers capable of deriving benefit from specialist training. In the Provinces all five colleges provide a three-year course leading to the Teachers' Elementary Certificate. The number of teachers in training was 604.

University Education

At the University level, Fourah Bay College has for many years offered degree courses in the liberal arts. The increasing need for men and women with scientific and technological training has encouraged the college to develop a wider range of studies and 1958 saw the introduction of courses in pure science to the level of the second qualifying examination for the degree of B.Sc. (General) of the University of Durham. 1958 also saw the beginning of courses leading to the College Diploma in Engineering.

A special grant of £3,600 from the Sierra Leone Government enabled the college to expand the work of the Department of Extra Mural Studies. A second tutor has been appointed and posted to Bo with a view to extending extra mural activities in that area.

The examination results for the year were as follows:

<i>Examination</i>		<i>No. Entered</i>	<i>No. Passed</i>
B.A. (General)	1st examination	15	8
	2nd examination	22	16
	Final examination	10	6
B.A. (Economics)	1st examination	9	5
	2nd examination	13	11
	Final examination	2	1
B.Sc. (General)	1st examination	12	5
Diploma in Education		7	7
Diploma in Public Administration	1st examination	3	3
	Final examination	3	2

Technical Education

The staffing position improved considerably during the year and the Freetown Technical Institute expanded its range of courses. At the branch institute at Kenema in the South-Eastern Province, which is residential, shortage of funds hindered work on the completion of buildings, but nevertheless courses of instruction in technical and commercial subjects were held. The full enrolment in the Technical Institutes in 1958 was as follows:

Enrolment in Technical and Vocational Courses other than Teacher-Training Courses

<i>Description of Courses</i>	<i>Full-time Day</i>		<i>Part-time Day</i>		<i>Evening Classes</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Engineering (Mechanical) .	63	—	100	—	92	—
Engineering (Electrical, including Telecommunications)	26	—	28	—	65	—
Carpentry	51	—	42	—	30	—
Masonry	27	—	5	—	13	—
Painting and Decorating .	10	—	—	—	3	—
G.C.E. (Ordinary and Advanced)	10	—	—	—	120	58
Commercial	30	18	38	54	71	90
Pre-Apprentice/Preliminary (Technical)	18	—	—	—	63	—
Instructor/Teacher-training	11	1	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	246	19	213	54	457	148

Scholarships

The Government continued its policy of awarding a large number of scholarships for secondary and higher education and for teacher training. The number of scholarships held in 1958 (excluding those awarded by Government departments to members of their staff) was as follows:

	<i>1957</i>	<i>1958</i>
Teacher training	583	604*
Secondary education	1,416	1,647†
Higher School Certificate studies at secondary schools	65	65
Post-School Certificate studies at Fourah Bay College	14	12
Higher education at Fourah Bay College and overseas	302	302

* Includes teachers on "study leave" and excludes students taking the post-graduate Diploma.

† Excludes certain pupils at Government secondary schools whose tuition fees are waived.

Main Events

Important events of the year included:

- (i) The publication of the Government's White Paper on educational development. This outlines the Government's long-term plans for the expansion of primary education and for collateral developments in secondary, technical and higher education, emphasis being placed upon the ultimate goal of establishing a system of free universal and compulsory education.
- (ii) The visit to Fourah Bay College of a commission under the chairmanship of Dr. Charles Wilson, Vice-Chancellor of Leicester University. The terms of reference of the commission, which had not reported by the end of the year, were to review the work of the college consequent upon the report of the 1954 commission, to consider and report on plans for future development, to advise on the revision of staff salaries and to make recommendations for the control and financial support of the college in the light of Sierra Leone's financial position.
- (iii) The endowment at Fourah Bay College of a lectureship in Engineering for five years by the Shell B.P. Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria Ltd. and the Shell Company of West Africa Ltd., and the donation to the college of £10,000 towards the cost of the new botany and zoology laboratories.
- (iv) The establishment in Sierra Leone of an office of the West African Examinations Council.

Primary and Secondary Schools, 1957 and 1958

<i>Type of School</i>	<i>1957</i>			<i>1958</i>		
	<i>Schools</i>	<i>Pupils</i>	<i>Teachers</i>	<i>Schools</i>	<i>Pupils</i>	<i>Teachers</i>
<i>Government</i>						
Primary . .	5	1,655	49	2*	420	12
Secondary . .	7	1,346	74	7	1,437	80
<i>Aided</i>						
Primary . .	465	55,545	1,720	495	64,752	2,032
Secondary . .	15	4,010	221	17	4,015	235
<i>Unassisted</i>						
Primary . .	27	4,681	94	25	4,104	79
Secondary . .	2	568	16	2	452	18
TOTALS . .	521	67,805	2,174	548	75,180	2,456

* Reduction due to reclassification of three schools.

Fourah Bay College

Details of Student Population by
Course, Faculty and Nationality

Course and Faculty	Michaelmas Term 1957					Michaelmas Term 1958				
	S	N	Gh	Ga	Total	S	N	Gh	Ga	Total
Diploma in Education .	8	—	—	—	8	4	2	—	—	6
Arts III	9	15	—	—	24	19	12	—	—	31
Arts II	22	13	—	—	35	16	5	—	—	21
Arts I(2)	11	6	1	—	18	8	15	—	—	23
Arts I(1)	6	16	—	—	22	18	7	—	—	25
Total—Faculty of Arts	56	50	1	—	107	65	41	—	—	106
Economics III	1	12	—	—	13	12	17	1	1	31
Economics II	13	18	1	1	33	6	27	—	—	33
Economics I(2)	7	21	—	—	28	3	22	—	—	25
Economics I(1)	1	10	—	—	11	9	3	—	—	12
Diploma in Public Administration	4	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	4
Total—Faculty of Economics	26	61	1	1	89	34	69	1	1	105
Ministerial III	3	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	2
Ministerial II	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Ministerial I	2	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	6
Total—Faculty of Theology	7	—	—	—	7	8	—	—	—	8
Engineering II	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
Engineering I	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
Total—Faculty of Applied Science	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	10
Science II	—	1	—	—	1	4	9	—	—	13
Science I(2)	11	8	—	—	19	9	9	—	—	18
Science I(1)	19	9	—	—	28	19	7	—	—	26
Total—Faculty of Pure Science	30	18	—	—	48	32	25	—	—	57
	119	129	2	1	251	149	135	1	1	286

Fourah Bay College—continued

Course and Faculty	Michaelmas Term 1957					Michaelmas Term 1958				
	S	N	Gh	Ga	Total	S	N	Gh	Ga	Total
Teachers Advanced Certificate III	14	—	—	—	14	2	—	—	—	2
Teachers Advanced Certificate II	2	—	—	—	2	13	—	—	—	13
Teachers Advanced Certificate I	15	—	—	—	15	15	—	—	—	15
Teachers Certificate (Intensive)	34	—	—	—	34	24	—	—	—	24
Teachers Certificate (Supplementary)	15	—	—	—	15	14	—	—	—	14
Teachers Certificate II	17	—	—	—	17	24	—	—	—	24
Teachers Certificate I	25	—	—	—	25	23	—	—	—	23
Total—Teacher-Training Dept.	122	—	—	—	122	115	—	—	—	115
GRAND TOTAL	241	129	2	1	373	264	135	1	1	401

Senior Members (excluding non-teaching members)

51

54

Note: S = Sierra Leonean.
N = Nigerian.

Gh = Ghanaian.
Ga = Gambian.

Teacher Training

Institution	1957		1958	
	No. attending	No. completing course*	No. attending	No. completing course*
Fourah Bay College	120 (+ 5 Dip. Ed.)	65 (+ 5 Dip. Ed.)	115 (+ 7 Dip. Ed.)	64 (+ 7 Dip. Ed.)
R.C. College, Bo (Men)	150	46	121	19†
Union College, Bunumbu	129	36	140	42
Government College, Magburaka	115	42	112	43
Government College, Njala	61	16	76	17
R.C. College, Kenema (women)	40	17	40	9
TOTAL	620	222	604	194
Pre-Training Centres (men)	104	104	117	117

Notes: * This does not imply that all the students passed their final examination.
† The reduction was caused by the necessity to dismiss a number of students in their final year.

Scholarship Holders Overseas, 1957-58

<i>Course of Study</i>	<i>U.K.</i>	<i>Elsewhere</i>
Accountancy	1	—
Agriculture	2	1 (Trinidad)
Architecture	4	—
Fine Art	4	—
Building	4	—
Cinematography	—	1 (France)
Dental Mechanics	2	—
Dentistry	3	1 (U.S.A.)
Dramatic Art	1	—
Education:		
B.A. (Econ.)	3	—
B.A. (Hons.) Dip. Ed.	7	—
B.Sc., Dip. Ed.	24	1 (Nigeria)
B.Sc. (Sociology)	2	—
Domestic Science	2	—
Hons. Theology and Postgraduate Work	6	—
M.A. (Ordinary)	2	—
Ministry of Education Teachers' Certificate	2	—
Physical Education	5	—
Engineering:		
Civil	20	1 (Germany)
Electrical	5	—
Mechanical	13	—
Mining	2	—
Radio	1	—
Automobile	1	—
Geology	1	—
Institutional Catering	2	—
Librarianship	2	—
Medicine	27	6
		(1 in Nigeria, 2 in Switzerland and 3 in Germany)
Quantity Surveying	1	—
Radiography	2	—
Secretarial Practice	3	—
Telecommunications	2	—
Tailoring	4	—
Radio Mechanic	2	—
Chartered Institute of Secretaries	2	—
Monumental Masonry	1	—
Veterinary	2	—
TOTAL	168	11
GRAND TOTAL	179	

Private Students in the United Kingdom, 1957

<i>Course of Study</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
Accountancy	32	3
Agriculture	2	—
Architecture	3	—
Art	2	—
Arts Degree	2	7
Catering	—	1
Dental Mechanics	2	—
Dentistry	8	—
Domestic Science	—	9
Engineering:		
Civil	25	—
Electrical	16	—
Mechanical	27	—
Wireless	16	—
Economics and Commerce	14	2
Forestry	2	—
Geology	1	—
Income Tax	2	—
Journalism	1	—
Law	63	5
Librarianship	1	—
Marine Engineering	6	—
Medical Laboratory	2	—
Medicine	18	—
Music	2	—
Nursing	6	167
Pharmacy	3	—
Physiotherapy	2	3
Physical Training	1	—
Printing	4	1
Prisons	1	—
Public Administration	3	—
Radiography	2	1
Road Transport	2	—
Science Degree	5	—
Secondary Education	29	14
Secretarial	2	49
Teaching Training	1	7
Miscellaneous	48	32
Armed Forces	4	—
Unknown	92	73
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	457	374
	<hr/>	<hr/>

*Expenditure on Education by Government, 1957 and 1958**(a) Recurrent*

<i>Title</i>	<i>1957 (actual) £</i>	<i>1958 (approximate) £</i>
Personal Emoluments (including salaries of Government teachers)	280,246*	260,331
Administrative expenses and miscellaneous	73,537	97,359
Equipment grants	31,189	38,073
Boarding grants	35,446	42,462
Scholarships	128,477	154,305
Primary school teachers' salaries	254,855	328,931
Secondary school teachers' salaries	107,452	136,000
Training of teachers	103,334	101,000
Grant to Fourah Bay College	147,725	187,950
Technical education	76,469	79,490
TOTAL	1,238,730	1,425,901

* About £40,000 of this amount was used for the purpose of meeting the cost of a salary revision of teachers in aided primary schools.

(b) Capital

<i>Title</i>	<i>1957</i>		<i>1958</i>	
	<i>C.D. and W. £</i>	<i>Local £</i>	<i>C.D. and W. £</i>	<i>Local £</i>
Fourah Bay College	125,435	2,000	169,668	20,100
Teacher training colleges	4,500	33,331	—	22,938
Secondary schools	55,273	5,042	144,790	136,662
Primary schools	32,948	26,997	7,641	41,790
Technical education	—	12,297	—	—
Miscellaneous	—	3,693	—	3,000
TOTAL	218,156	83,360	322,099	224,490

PUBLIC HEALTH

General Health

Without a full and up-to-date census, it is not possible to give accurate birth and death rates. Available vital statistics of births and deaths are given in Part II, Chapter I. In Freetown it is estimated that the crude death rate is rather more than 20 per thousand population and the birth rate over 40 per thousand. The birth rate is affected by the presence of a maternity hospital to which women come from outside the registration area. Only a very small proportion of deaths are certified by qualified medical practitioners, and therefore detailed statistics of mortality from the principal diseases cannot be given; records of diseases and deaths in Government hospitals indicate the most important observed causes of disease and mortality, though hospital statistics are bound to give a more or less biased and incomplete picture of disease in the whole community. They are being supplemented gradually by surveys for specific diseases which give more complete information.

The recorded infant mortality rate in Freetown was 124·9 deaths per 1,000 live births. There is a consistent difference from year to year in the mortality rate of infants born to Creole mothers in Freetown and those born to mothers of the indigenous Protectorate tribes. Over the past five years the Creole rate in Freetown has been 73, 83, 104, 84 and 85 while the tribal rate has been 136, 138, 152, 169 and 140. Some of the difference but not all may be due to under-registration of births by Protectorate mothers. Outside Freetown where maternity services are only now beginning to develop, infant mortality is believed to be very high. Estimates in the past have indicated an infantile mortality rate of 300–400 deaths under one year per 1,000 live births.

The most prevalent diseases and causes of death in hospitals are the infective and parasitic diseases. Skin diseases, venereal diseases, gastro-intestinal infections and infestations, and respiratory infections and nutritional deficiencies are very common. The more important causes of sickness are listed below, with approximate figures of cases treated and deaths occurring in a year in hospitals.

Malaria

(27,000 cases, 90 deaths). This is the most commonly diagnosed disease, and as in the rest of West Africa, malaria is holoendemic. There are efficient schemes of malaria control in Freetown, Lungi Airport and at the Sierra Leone Development Company's mine at Marampa, with limited control schemes in the more important residential areas elsewhere.

Venereal Diseases

Gonorrhea (9,000 cases, 2 deaths). Next to malaria this is the disease most commonly diagnosed in hospitals. There has been a tendency for it to decrease in areas covered by the yaws-penicillin campaign.

Other Venereal Diseases (1,400 cases, 1 death). Syphilis, with about 500 cases diagnosed in a year, is less prevalent than gonorrhea and the venereal granulomata, but may tend to increase with the expected decline in the incidence of yaws. The hospital treatment of all venereal diseases suffers from the defect that little more than one quarter of the total cases treated are women. This can only be remedied by an increase in the female medical staff and higher grade female nursing staff.

Yaws

(4,000 cases). A field campaign against yaws assisted and advised by UNICEF and W.H.O., has been undertaken over the past three years in the Northern Province, and to a lesser extent in the South-Eastern Province. The plan of campaign is designed to cover the

whole country, the objective being the complete elimination of yaws. The number of yaws cases diagnosed in hospitals was halved during the first two years of the campaign.

Alimentary Infections and Infestations

Ascariasis (3,400 cases) and other intestinal helminths (1,700 cases), dysenteries (2,000 cases) and gastro-enteritis and colitis (3,700 cases) form one of the chief groups of diseases treated, and their prevalence reflects the inadequate state of sanitation in most towns and nearly all villages. The recent provision of piped water supplies in a number of towns is the first step to an improvement, and experimental work on tube wells and village water supplies has been undertaken during the year. Both mechanical and manual earth borers have been used to provide pit-latrines for villages.

Leprosy

(1,055 cases). Early in the year, Dr. Charles M. Ross, O.B.E., Senior Leprosy Specialist of the Medical Service of the Northern Region of Nigeria, was seconded to Sierra Leone to survey and estimate the prevalence of leprosy and to advise on methods of leprosy control. He examined 21,865 people and found among them 1,039 lepers—an overall incidence of 47 per thousand. Most were found in the Northern Province where there was an incidence of 57 per thousand in 13,000 people examined, and in the three most northerly districts an incidence of over 60 per thousand. Dr. Ross estimated that it is possible that there may be 45,000 lepers in the Northern Province and 20,000 in each of the other two Provinces, of which some 11,000 may be infectious lepromatous lepers.

He advised that the proposed leprosy headquarters at Masanga in the Northern Province should include accommodation for training, as well as a leprosarium, and that out-patient leprosy clinics should be established at all existing medical units, including those of medical missions, with some additional treatment centres and with mobile teams to operate in areas where the population is scattered.

Dr. Ross's proposals have been embodied in the plan of operation of a W.H.O./UNICEF leprosy scheme for which UNICEF have approved the allocation of \$37,000. Colonial Development and Welfare aid is being sought for the capital cost of the buildings, and the British Leprosy Relief Association is assisting with the provision of staff. The UNICEF plan is for an initial period of two years, but the ultimate objective stated in the plan is to attain complete control of leprosy over the next ten years.

Filarial Infections

Filaria Bancrofti and *Onchocerciasis* are prevalent. The Sierra Leone Development Company in a survey of their mining concession in the Tonkolili Valley in the Northern Province found an incidence

of over 50 per cent of onchocerciasis amongst villagers. The disease is very common throughout the country. All river systems in the country are infested with *Simulium damnosum*, the fly responsible for onchocerciasis. The disease in Sierra Leone is not associated with the high incidence of blindness which has been observed in other places. The Sierra Leone Development Company have started a scheme of control within their concession with which the Government Medical Department is co-operating.

Schistosomiasis

Schistosoma haematobium is hyperendemic around streams and swamps in the north-eastern part of the country, mostly around the head waters and tributaries of the Sewa and Moa rivers, the vector being the water-snail *Physopsis globosa*.

Schistosoma mansoni has been found in a few towns and villages in Kontagora district where it is carried by the snail *Biomphalaria pfeifferi*. This is apparently the verge of the continental distribution.

Sleeping Sickness (Trypanosomiasis)

(20 cases). Few cases are diagnosed. The incidence of the disease, following pentamidine prophylaxis some years ago, remains low.

Diseases of the Eye

(4,000 cases). The most common are the inflammatory diseases of the eye. A good deal of serious eye disease is caused by neglected infection and native treatment. Trachoma occurs in the Northern Province. An eye clinic was started during the year in Freetown.

Nutritional Deficiency Diseases and Anaemias

(8,800 cases, 42 deaths). Protein deficiency and kwashiorkor are found among village children, but children in the larger centres appear to be better nourished. Deficiency of the Vitamin B₂ complex with glossitis and angular stomatitis occurs in great numbers of children of school age. Beri beri is occasionally seen if deficient rice is eaten. Deficiency of Vitamin A is prevalent in the Northern Province where oil palms give place to groundnuts, and groundnut oil is used more than red palm oil. The problem is partly educational but mostly economic, and improvement depends upon the economic development of the country with the provision of more varied foods in the diet. UNICEF supplied skimmed milk for distribution in child welfare clinics, and the Sierra Leone Branch of the British Red Cross Society also supply milk to undernourished children in Freetown.

Goitre, due to iodine deficiency, is prevalent in the highlands of the South-Eastern and Northern Provinces.

Tuberculosis

(370 cases, 22 deaths). During 1958 the World Health Organisation Tuberculosis Team made a sample survey of the country as part of the continental tuberculosis survey of Africa. Their report is awaited. Following this survey, which relied largely upon tuberculin testing, increased attention is being given to B.C.G. vaccination which had been delayed until the survey was completed. Work on the renovation and building of the tuberculosis hospital at Lakka with funds provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act went on satisfactorily during the year, and accommodation in the small tuberculosis hospital of 50 beds was greatly improved. An out-patient chest clinic has been started in Freetown, and there is a Medical Committee to co-ordinate action on the treatment, prevention and welfare of tuberculosis cases. Additional X-ray diagnostic equipment has been provided for Freetown, Lakka and Bo hospitals, from funds provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

Respiratory Diseases

(20,000 cases, 600 deaths). Africans are very susceptible to respiratory infections, and these provide a great proportion of the clinical work in hospitals.

Hernia and Intestinal Obstruction

(1,200 cases, 24 deaths). Apart from accidents, inguinal hernia is perhaps the most common complaint calling for operative surgery, and intestinal obstruction due to hernia is a very common surgical emergency.

Diseases of Skin and Subcutaneous Tissues

Chronic Ulcer of the Skin (9,000 cases) usually due to tropical ulcer, is one of the most frequent causes of disability. In areas covered by the yaws-penicillin campaign there has been a reduction in the number of hospital cases.

Scabies (4,000 cases) and other diseases and infection of the skin and subcutaneous tissues (7,500 cases) and hydrocele (800 cases) include a wide variety of skin eruptions and types of cellulitis many of which may be attributable to filaria and onchocerciasis.

Epidemic Diseases

Influenza. There was a recurrence on a smaller scale of the 1957 epidemic of Asian influenza. Up to the middle of September there had been 20 notifications during the year in the Northern Province. In the last two weeks of September 1,100 cases were notified in Freetown and outbreaks were notified from the South-Eastern and

Northern Provinces and Bonthe from September to November, reaching a peak in the two provinces in the second week of November. A total of 2,000 cases was notified in 1958, less than a quarter of the total notified in 1957. There was no appreciable mortality from the outbreak.

Smallpox. The severe epidemic of 1957 in which there were 4,700 notifications declined throughout the year. Eleven cases were notified in Freetown up to the middle of April and none thereafter. Outbreaks in isolated villages still occurred, mostly in the Northern Province; of a total of 500 notifications, about three-quarters were notified in the first half of the year. Intensive vaccination continued in the diamond mining areas of the South-Eastern Province throughout the year, and elsewhere isolated outbreaks were controlled by isolation and vaccination. The transmission of smallpox in the larger towns has been stopped. About 357,000 vaccinations were done during the year.

Accidents

Transport Accidents (5,000 cases, 10 deaths). Cases treated in hospitals have increased nearly tenfold in the past six years; the great majority are automobile accidents.

Accidental Falls (6,500 cases, 14 deaths). A number of falls from oil palms occur during harvesting, owing to the use of unsafe native ropes as climbing belts. This is a frequent cause of permanent paralysis due to spinal injury.

Public Health Services

Central Government expenditure on public health was estimated at £855,980.

The Public Health Department of the Government Medical Service is responsible for all port and airport sanitation, the control of infectious and epidemic diseases, for malaria control schemes, and for sanitation in Freetown. Elsewhere, environmental sanitation is the responsibility of District Councils, Native Authorities, Special Health Authorities, and the town and district councils of Bo, Sherbro and the Rural Areas of the Colony. All local authority sanitation is supervised by the Government Health Department's medical officers and health superintendents.

UNICEF has supplied equipment for training Health Inspectors at the training school at Bo.

Endemic Diseases Control

Certain important endemic diseases are controlled by a field medical unit of the Government Medical Service, the Endemic

Diseases Control Unit. The endemic diseases with which the unit is concerned at present are trypanosomiasis, yaws and leprosy. The unit continued with a W.H.O./UNICEF scheme for eliminating yaws with penicillin started in 1956 ; 220,000 people were treated in the Northern and South-Eastern Provinces in 1958, making a grand total of 450,000 treatments in the two years in which the campaign has been in action. Resurveys of treated areas showed a substantial reduction in yaws, and hospital admissions of yaws cases in the areas treated were much reduced. UNICEF has provided equipment and penicillin, the W.H.O. a team consisting of a serologist, senior medical officer and public health nurse, which took part in the campaign during the year, and a serological laboratory has been established at Bo hospital. The unit will also be responsible for the execution of the W.H.O./UNICEF leprosy scheme described above.

Hospital and Health Centre Services

The Government Medical Service is responsible for the bulk of the country's hospital services. There are base hospitals at Freetown and Bo and rural hospitals in the principal town of each administrative district, with an additional hospital at Lungi airport and a tuberculosis hospital at Lakka near Freetown. The last of the five new hospitals built from Colonial Development and Welfare grants, Kambia hospital, was opened in November. There is a maternity hospital in Freetown—the Princess Christian Hospital—with 67 beds, and newly built maternity units in the new hospitals at Magburaka and Koidu. Midwives are trained at Freetown, Bo and Magburaka and a lower grade Village Maternity Assistant is being trained at most hospitals in the conduct of normal confinements. There has been a very great increase over the past five years in the number of women in the Provinces who attend maternity and child welfare clinics. A lady medical officer and a welfare sister posted to the Northern Province have developed maternity and child welfare services in hospitals and health centres. UNICEF has provided aid in equipment for training midwives, maternity assistants, and for clinics in health centres, and a Colonial Development and Welfare grant was approved during the year for the erection of maternity wards at four hospitals.

Ancillary to the hospital services are a number of health centres. A health centre contains a dispensary, a small maternity and child welfare unit, and a sanitary office and store, with a staff of a dispenser, a midwife, and a Health Inspector. Twenty-two new health centres were planned under a Colonial Development and Welfare scheme and all except one were completed by the end of the year.

The Government also gives grants-in-aid to approved missionary hospitals and the missions provide an important part of the hospital services. Two mining companies have hospitals which provide excellent service for their employees and their dependants.

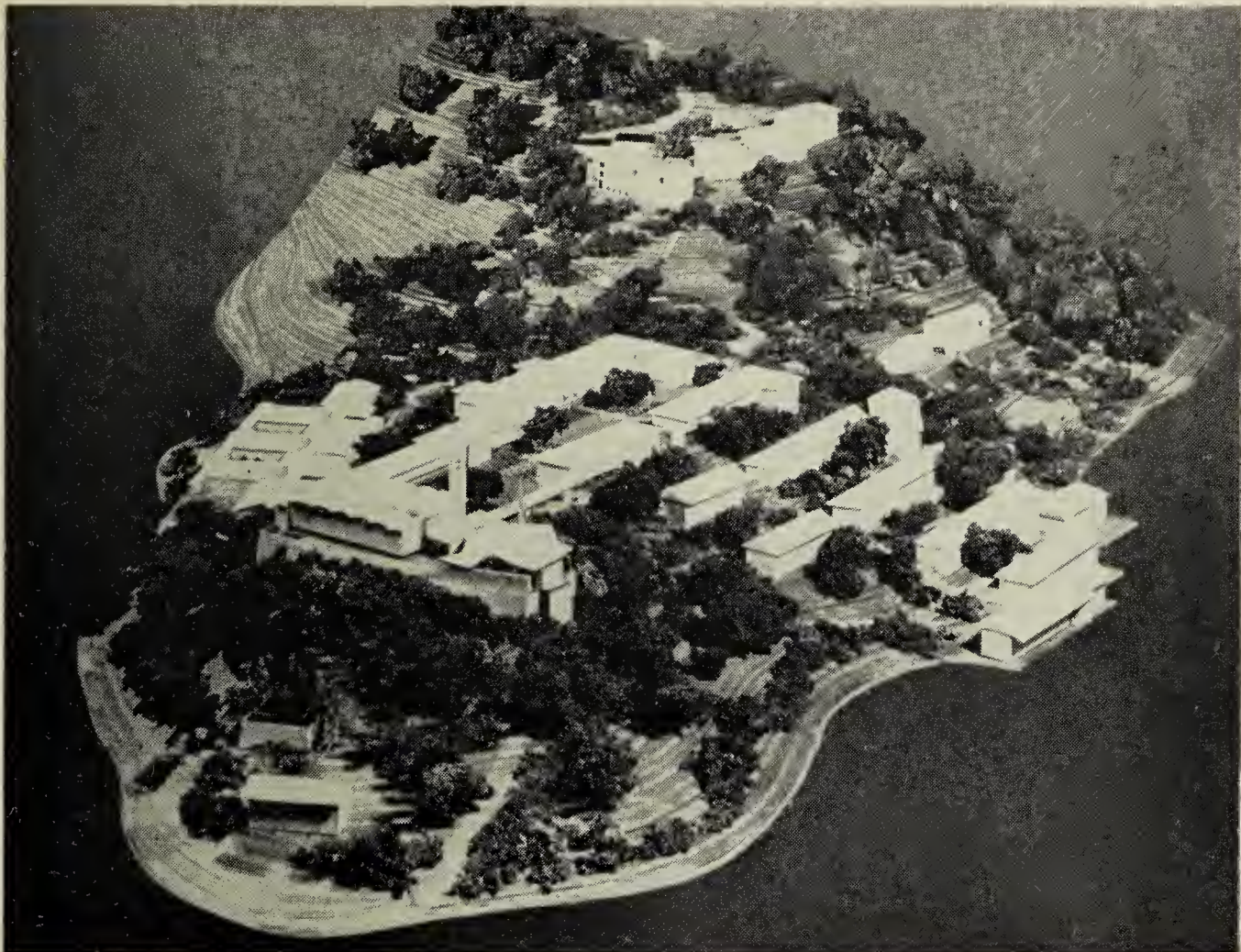
Medical Department

The Medical Department, which is administered by the Director of Medical Services assisted by a Deputy Director and an Assistant Director has an approved establishment totalling 1,614.

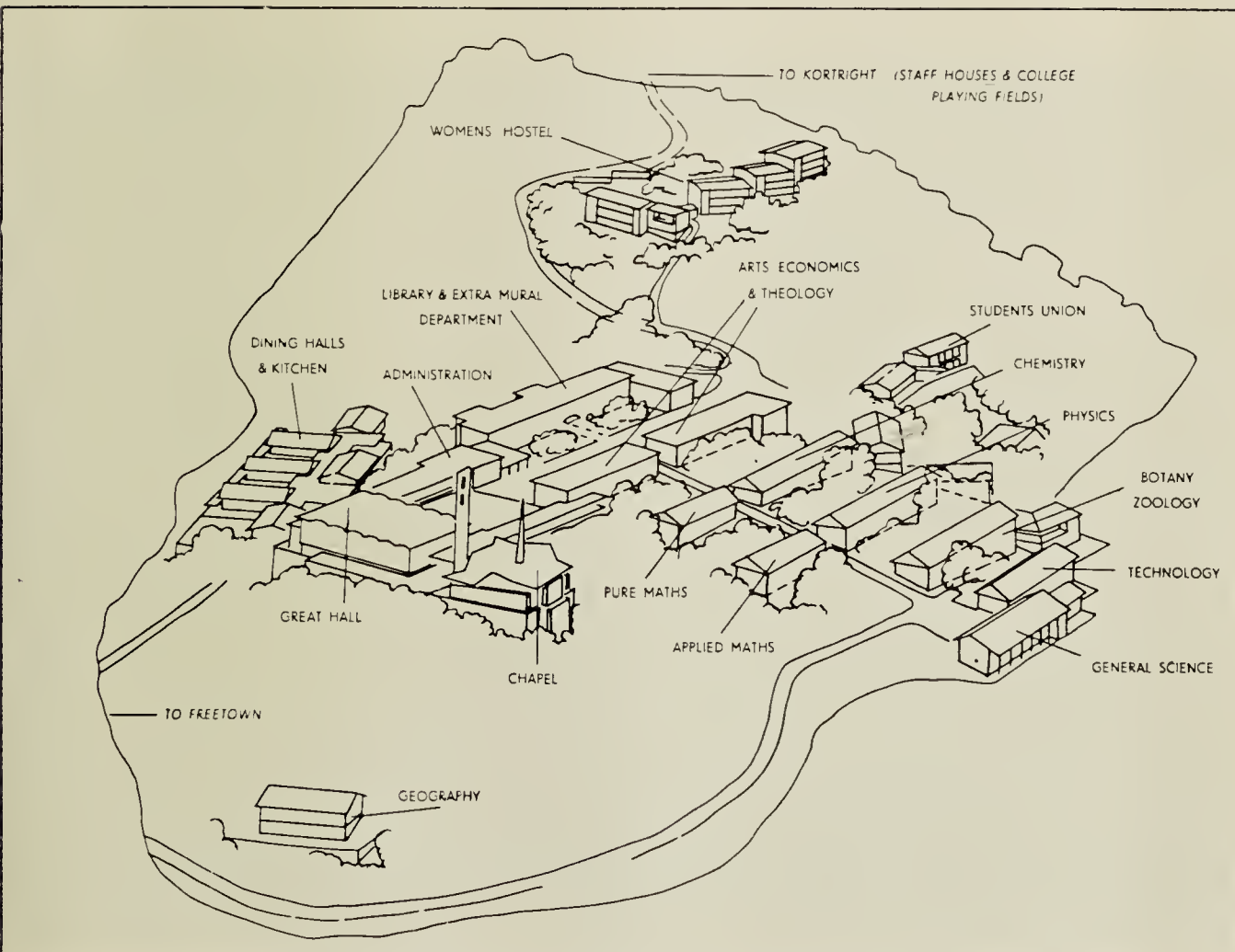
The number of non-Government doctors at 31st December, 1958, was: Mining, 6; Mission, 15; Military, 4; Private Practice, 10.

Dispensaries and Health Centres

<i>Place</i>	<i>Type of Unit</i>
<i>Colony</i>	
Regent	Dispensary
Kent	Dispensary
York	Health Centre
Waterloo	Health Centre
Songo	Lock-up
Hastings	Dispensary
Newton	Lock-up
Kissy	Dispensary
Wellington	Lock-up
Bananas	Lock-up
Hamilton	Lock-up
Goderich	Lock-up
Russell	Lock-up
<i>South-Western Province</i>	
Bauya	Dispensary
Mabang	Dispensary
Mano	Health Centre
Koribundu	Health Centre
Sembehun	Health Centre
Sulima	Dispensary
Sumbuya	Health Centre
Gbap	Dispensary
York Island	Dispensary
Zimi	Health Centre
Madina	Health Centre
Shenge	Health Centre
<i>South-Eastern Province</i>	
Blama	Dispensary
Pendembu	Health Centre
Daru	Health Centre
Kaiyima	Health Centre
<i>Northern Province</i>	
Yonnibana	Health Centre
Kambia	Health Centre
	(up to 18/10/58)
Batkanu	Dispensary



A model of the new Fourah Bay College



A plan of the new Fourah Bay College



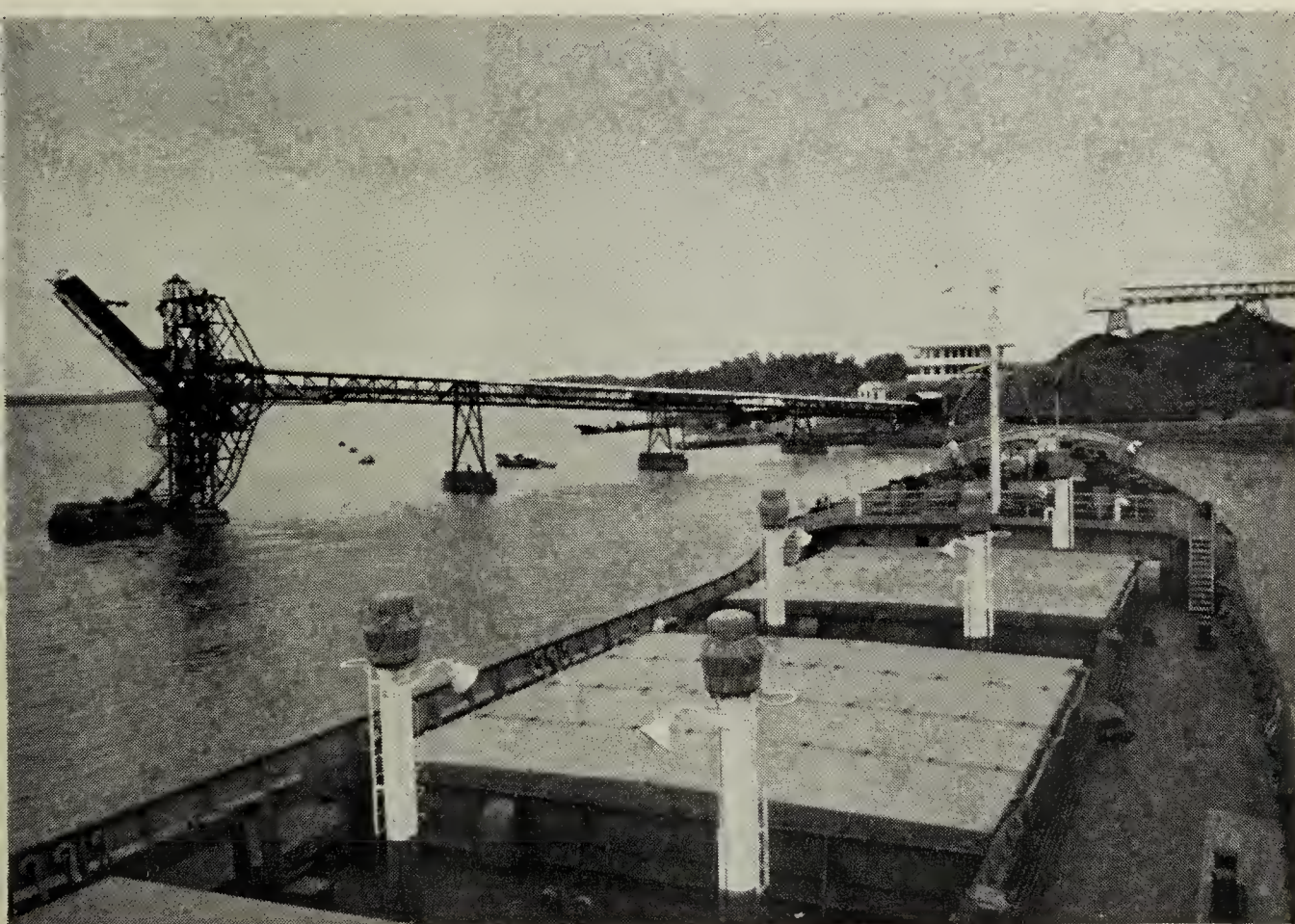
The Connaught Hospital, Freetown. On the left is the Matron, Miss M. Wright.



The Government Secondary School, Bo.



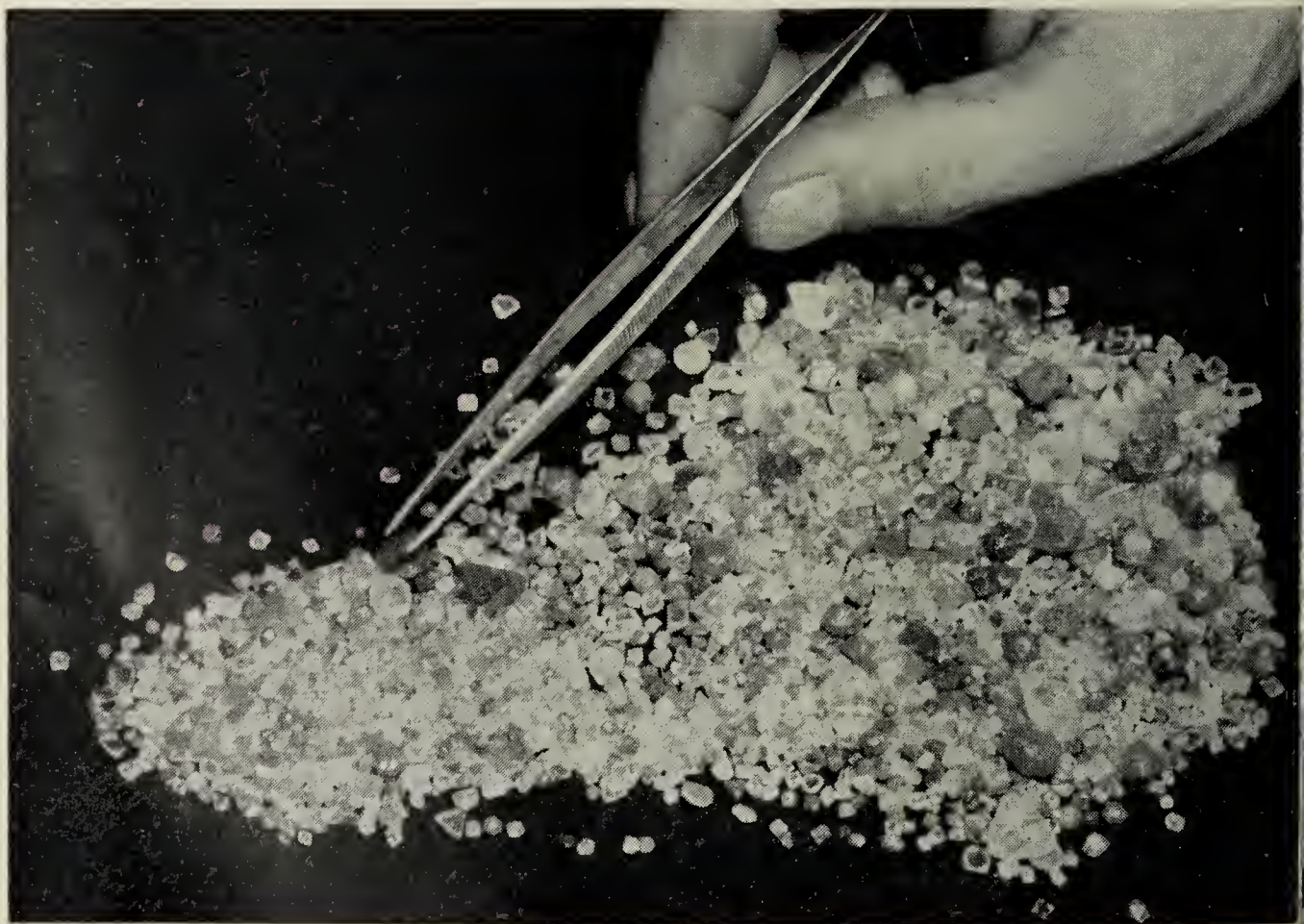
Masaboin Hill iron mine, Marampa



The ore carrier "Carlo Canepe" (16,900 tons) approaching Pepel



A bugler of the Band of the 1st Battalion, Sierra Leone Regiment



Diamonds from the alluvial diamond fields.

<i>Place</i>	<i>Type of Unit</i>
<i>Northern Province</i>	
Lunsar	Health Centre
Falaba	Health Centre
Yele	Health Centre
Numea	Health Centre
Gbinti	Health Centre
Bumbuna	Health Centre
Makali	Health Centre
Kychom	Health Centre

Government Hospital Beds

<i>Name of Hospital</i>	<i>General</i>	<i>Obstet- rical</i>	<i>Tuber- culosis</i>	<i>Infec- tious</i>	<i>Mental</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<i>(a) Colony</i>						
Connaught . . .	170	—	—	3	—	+ 41 Cots
Connaught Annexe	20	—	—	—	—	+ 2 Cots
Hill Station . .	29	—	—	2	—	+ 2 Cots
Princess Christian Maternity Hos- pital . . .	—	67	—	—	—	+ 45 Cots
Murray Town . .	57*	—	—	—	—	—
Lakka . . .	—	—	47	24	—	+ 8 Cots
Kissy Mental . .	—	—	—	—	112	—
King George V Memorial Home	64	—	—	10†	—	} For the aged and indigent
Female Infirmary.	32	—	—	—	—	
<i>(b) Provinces</i>						
Bo . . .	79	13	19	2	—	+ 28 Cots
Bo Annexe . . .	6	—	—	—	—	+ 1 Cot
Bonthe . . .	27	8	2	3	—	+ 3 Cots
Moyamba . . .	19	—	—	12	—	+ 1 Cot
Pujehun . . .	22	—	—	—	—	+ 2 Cots
Kailahun . . .	17	10	—	—	—	+ 4 Cots
Makeni . . .	23	5	—	—	—	+ 2 Cots
Port Loko . . .	22	—	—	—	—	+ 4 Cots
Kabala . . .	30	3	—	—	—	+ 7 Cots
Lungi . . .	32	—	—	—	—	—
Kambia . . .	28	4	—	—	—	+ 4 Cots
Kenema . . .	32	4	—	10	—	—
Magburaka . . .	36	13	2	8	—	+ 7 Cots
Koidu . . .	28	10	2	5	—	+ 2 Cots
	773	137	72	79	112	+ 163 Cots

* Surgical beds for convalescent cases.

† For leprosy.

Mission and Mining Hospitals and Dispensaries

Mission or Company	Place	Number of Beds					Remarks
		General	Obstet- rical	Tuber- culosis	Infec- tious	Mental	
	<i>MISSION HOSPITALS</i>						
American Wesleyan	Kamakwie	28	—	—	—	—	+ 2 Cots
Evangelical United Brethren in Christ	Rotifunk	29	10	—	—	—	+ 12 Cots
	Tiama	—	12	—	—	—	+ 10 Cots
Methodist	Segbwema	79	25	12	4	—	+ 3 Cots
Roman Catholic	Serabu	43	2	—	—	—	+ 4 Cots
United Brethren American	Mattru Jong	11	4	—	—	—	+ 4 Cots
	<i>MISSION DISPENSARIES (Not under the care of a Resident Medical Officer)</i>						
American Wesleyan	Kukuna via Rokupr	—	—	—	—	—	
	Bendumbu via Makeni	—	—	—	—	—	
	Massumbo via Makeni	—	—	—	—	—	
	Kamabai via Makeni	—	—	—	—	—	
	Bafodia via Kabala	—	—	—	—	—	
	Gbangbaia (visited monthly)	—	—	—	—	—	
United Brethren American	Bumpe via Bo	—	—	—	—	—	
Missionary Church Association	Yifin (Niemi Chiefdom)	7	—	—	—	—	
	Sambaia Bendugu	—	—	—	—	—	
Methodist	Mayoso	—	2	—	—	—	
	Bunumbu	4	—	—	—	—	
	Lalehun	—	—	—	—	—	
	Jaiama	—	12	—	—	—	
	<i>MINING HOSPITALS</i>						
Sierra Leone Selection Trust	Yengema	32	8	4	8	—	+ 8 Cots
Sierra Leone Development Company	Marampa	38	4	—	—	—	
	<i>MINING DISPENSARIES (Not under the care of a Resident Medical Officer)</i>						
Sierra Leone Selection Trust	Tongo	—	—	—	—	—	
Sierra Leone Development Company	Pepel	—	—	—	—	—	
	Farangbaia	—	—	—	—	—	
Sierra Leone Chrome Mines Company	Hangha	—	—	—	—	—	
	TOTAL	271	79	16	12	—	+ 39 Cots
Military Hospital		59	2	—	—	—	+ 4 Cots

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

In Freetown and the major towns building is controlled, and designs are subject to official approval under various Ordinances. The standard of building in Freetown and the larger towns in the provinces has improved and greater use has been made of permanent building materials. A start was made on the low-cost housing scheme at Kissy. Good progress had been made up to the end of the year on 96 single and two double quarters.

Two blocks of four flats each were completed by contract for senior staff in Freetown and a start was made on a block of six flats by direct labour by the Public Works Department. The contractor who undertook to build 12 detached quarters at Cockerill had to be removed from the job, and the quarters could not be finished by the scheduled date, which was the end of the year.

The Public Works Department continued to investigate the possibility of reducing the cost of building, but it is thought that no further reduction is possible unless standards are lowered. The local standard for size of rooms, etc., is high and there is no doubt that it could be reduced.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Administration

The reorganisation of the three branches of Social Welfare, Juvenile Delinquency, and Community Development into a single department carried out in 1955 was taken a stage further by the appointment in November, 1958, of a new Head of Department with eight years of community development experience in Ghana. The work of the department had previously been under the control of an Assistant Secretary in the Ministry of Education and Welfare. An evaluation of the social services in Sierra Leone was begun and recommendations for the reorganisation of the department to meet the demands of social change will be submitted to Government in 1959.

Welfare

Requests for advice on marriage problems increased perceptibly in the Colony and significantly in the Protectorate where in Bo alone there were 42 new cases. There was a marked increase also in requests for advice on illegitimacy, maintenance, adoption, and kindred matters.

The King George VI Memorial Home for the care of the infirm and indigent was full to capacity.

Community and Youth Activity

Community Centres in the Provinces were widely used and in Freetown catered again for well over 20,000 people in various charitable, educational and recreational groups, including the Red Cross and the Young Men's Christian Association youth club. A

youth leaders' course, organised at Bo in July, attracted slightly disappointing attendances. Volunteers are needed in this field, although in the Colony area the work received a welcome impetus by the appointment in 1958 of a full-time Secretary to the Young Men's Christian Association. The annual Boxing Day athletic meeting attended by His Excellency the Governor was the most successful held.

Welfare of the Blind

At the end of the year Mr. R. A. Mills, an officer of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind began a survey of blindness in the Colony. Miss Wilhelmina Johnson resigned from her post as teacher in the School for Blind Children and was replaced by another Sierra Leonian, Mr. Samuel Campbell, on his return from his training at Akropong in Ghana.

Juvenile Delinquency

There was a slight decrease in the number of juveniles (over 500) who appeared before the Juvenile Court during the year. The problem of delinquency is, however, grave; the 1958 figure is four times that of 1950.

The Approved School had to cope with a marked increase of committals from the provinces during the year, and as a result there was slight overcrowding. The accommodation available is for 102 boys, but the average daily population throughout the year was 107.

Four hundred and eighty-six juveniles (31 female) entered the Remand Home in 1958 and in October there were 42 inmates, the highest number so far recorded.

Effective probation work was handicapped by shortage of staff and money.

Community Development

Nineteen members of the staff of five District Councils attended the fourth six-month training course at Bo for community development workers.

With the help of small grants for materials from the District Councils, new feeder roads were constructed and village sanitation improved in several districts.

The extension of this type of community development work depends on closer technical supervision, arrangements for which are now in hand.

Women's Work

The number of Women's Institutes in the territory increased during the year, and were chiefly concerned with domestic crafts and child care.

A three-day national exhibition held in Moyamba between the 2nd and 4th December was widely attended.

Literacy

In response to greater demand the Protectorate Literature Bureau increased the volumes of its publication in English and Mende, and the Bureau's vernacular newspapers continued to be very successful.

American Study and Work Camp Project

Between June and August, 12 coloured and white American students of both sexes visited Sierra Leone for a Study and Work Camp Project, in co-operation with 12 students from Fourah Bay College. The students assisted in providing a water supply for Gbendembu, and their stay was of considerable educational and sociological value, both for themselves and those with whom they came in contact.

Chapter 8: Legislation

IN 1958, 14 Ordinances were passed by the Legislature of Sierra Leone. Of these, 8 were original Ordinances (including 3 Appropriation Ordinances) and the remaining 6 were amending Ordinances.

The following are comments on the more important enactments passed.

*The Medical Practitioners, Dentists and Druggists (Amendment)
Ordinance, 1958 (No. 4 of 1958)*

Section 22 of the principal Ordinance provided that only doctors can be appointed to the Board of Examiners for Druggists' licences. The Director of Medical Services represented that this arrangement had not proved altogether satisfactory, as it is not always possible to appoint to the Board Medical Officers with pharmaceutical qualifications and as a result, the conduct of the examination suffers. It is considered desirable that qualified pharmacists who are not necessarily doctors should be eligible for appointment to the Board. The amendment made to section 22 of the principal Ordinance gives the desired effect.

*The Ministers' Statutory Powers and Duties (Miscellaneous
Provisions) Ordinance, 1958 (No. 5 of 1958)*

This Ordinance enables the Governor to make orders transferring statutory functions to appropriate Ministers, to enable Ministers to delegate their powers and duties, and to provide for signification of their acts where not issued over their own signatures. The coming into operation of the Sierra Leone (Constitution) Order in Council, 1958 (Public Notice No. 68 of 1958) renders such legislation desirable.

The Local Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958 (No. 6 of 1958)

The main purpose of this Ordinance is to vary the meaning of the expression "authorised person" in sections 13 and 17A of the principal Ordinance. This expression, as it is defined in sections 7 and 8 of Ordinance No. 26 of 1956 (which amends the principal Ordinance), has proved embarrassing in its application, in that it requires every authorised person to have his authorisation *in writing*. It is calculated that the number of persons to be authorised is in the region of 25,000. It is now no longer considered desirable to issue written authorisations on such a large scale. The meaning of the term "authorised person" has therefore been varied to provide that the holders of certain offices shall be *ex officio* authorised persons and that the names of any other "authorised persons" shall be published in the Gazette, publicly displayed, and orally promulgated.

The Mining (Mineral Oil) Ordinance, 1958 (No. 8 of 1958)

Section 6 of the Minerals Ordinance (Cap. 144) specifically excludes from the operation of the Ordinance prospecting for or mining of mineral oils, and there is at present no legislation in force in Sierra Leone which governs such prospecting and mining. There is an urgent need for legislation to govern the right of exploration for mineral oil, as is evidenced by recent enquiries from overseas about the possibility of prospecting for oil in Sierra Leone, a development which the Government is naturally most anxious to facilitate and encourage. This Ordinance has therefore been enacted to make good this omission. The Ordinance contains the usual provisions for mining legislation.

The Minerals (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958 (No. 9 of 1958)

The Radio-Active Minerals Ordinance, 1947 (No. 27 of 1947) regulates and controls the prospecting and mining for radio-active minerals. It is considered no longer necessary to effect such regulation and control by a special Ordinance, but that it could well be effected under the provisions of the Minerals Ordinance (Cap. 144). Cap. 144 has therefore been amended to achieve this object and Ordinance No. 27 of 1947 mentioned above has been repealed. A definition of radio-active minerals has been inserted and certain other provisions in the principal Ordinance were amended as follows: under sections 13 and 22 the maximum area of 16 square miles for which an exclusive prospecting licence may be granted is reduced to eight square miles; the amendment to section 15 makes it clear that an exclusive prospecting licence will not affect any prior right in respect of diamonds. Section 43 of the principal Ordinance prohibited the pollution of water by mining or prospecting operations. This is considered impracticable, as such operations are bound to pollute water to some extent, and action can be taken in suitable cases to control the pollution of water by rules made under section 84 (t). The section

has been amended to make it an offence to discharge any noxious or poisonous matter into any natural water-course. It is considered that rules under the principal Ordinance should provide for regulating the construction of works to be used for prospecting purposes, for the carrying on of prospecting operations in a safe, proper and effectual manner and for restricting or prohibiting the employment of women and children in prospecting operations. At present such rules may only be made applicable to mining operations. The amendments made to section 84 also cover prospecting operations.

The Cinematograph Exhibitions (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958
(No. 10 of 1958)

This Ordinance amends the principal Ordinance in order to give additional powers to the Board of Control in the censoring of films, namely, (a) to pass and approve films subject to special conditions and restrictions, and (b) at any time to revoke its decisions. These additional powers will enable the Board to restrict the showing of films to adults only, or to children who are accompanied by adults.

The Alluvial Diamond Mining (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958
(No. 11 of 1958)

Section 5 (b) of the principal Ordinance originally fixed the expiry of an Alluvial Diamond Licence on the 30th June or 31st December of the year in which it is granted. Section 2 of the amending Ordinance No. 33 of 1957 altered the date to 31st December. It is felt, however, that it would be fairer if these licences were valid for a specified number of months after the date of their issue rather than that they should all expire on the same date, 31st December. This short Ordinance, therefore, amends the principal Ordinance to enable the duration of these licences to be prescribed by Rules. These Rules will prescribe that the licences shall expire either six months or 12 months after the date of issue, according to which date is specified in the licence. Thus any further change in the duration of licences which experience may show to be desirable, may be made under the Rules without having to amend the Ordinance again.

The Non-Native Poll Tax (Repeal) Ordinance 1958
(No. 12 of 1958)

This Ordinance repeals, as from 1st January, 1959, the Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance (Cap. 152). Section 30 of the Income Tax Ordinance (Cap. 112) provides for liability for non-native poll tax to be a set-off against the tax payable on the individual income. The amount of poll tax which is not thus absorbed into income tax is very small, and its collection is difficult and expensive. There are also objections in principle to a minimum tax, especially when it is applied only to a particular racial class.

*The 1958-59 Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance 1958
(No. 13 of 1958)*

This Ordinance extends the period for which provision for the service of Sierra Leone is made under the 1958 Appropriation Ordinance, 1958 (No. 1 of 1958) to the 31st day of March, 1959, and makes supplementary provision for such extended period. It impliedly provides that in future the financial year shall be from the 1st day of April to the 31st day of March. This change from the calendar year will be beneficial in several ways; for example, the financial year will correspond with the Income Tax year and it will correspond with that of the United Kingdom. The accounting for Colonial Development and Welfare grants and loans will thereby be simplified, and the financial year will correspond more closely with the crop year for agricultural products.

The Liquor Licensing Ordinance, 1958 (No. 14 of 1958)

The Ordinance replaces the Liquor Licence Ordinance (Cap. 121), in order to extend the existing liquor licensing system of the Colony to the Protectorate so that there will be one uniform system for the whole of Sierra Leone. By the amendment to the Protectorate Ordinance (Cap. 185) under Schedule J of the Ordinance, it will no longer be lawful for holders of store licences in the Protectorate to sell intoxicating liquor other than spirits without obtaining a separate liquor licence, and holders of hawkers licences will only be able to carry for sale 12 pint bottles of beer or wine. In section 1 of the Ordinance, provision is made for the Ordinance to be brought into force in two stages so that the machinery can be set up for dealing with applications for licences before Cap. 121 is repealed. There is provision under sections 53 and 54 for current licences under Cap. 121 and current spirit licences under Cap. 185 to be valid under this Ordinance for the period of their currency.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

THE Courts of Sierra Leone are the Supreme Court of Sierra Leone, the Magistrates' Courts in the Colony and Protectorate and the Native Courts of the Protectorate.

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court has jurisdiction throughout the Colony and Protectorate, and exercises all the jurisdiction, powers and authorities which are vested in or capable of being exercised by the High Court of Justice in England, with the exception of the jurisdiction and

powers of the High Court of Admiralty. Its jurisdiction, however, does not extend to cases arising exclusively between natives,

- (i) which involve title to land situate within the Protectorate (subject to the reservation mentioned below), or
- (ii) which relate to marriage or divorce by native customary law or any matrimonial claim founded on such a marriage, or
- (iii) where the claim or matter in dispute does not exceed £100 in value, or
- (iv) which relate to the administration of estates of deceased persons who are natives where such estates lie within the jurisdiction of any Native Court.

Such cases are triable only in Native Courts.

The practice or procedure of the Supreme Court in civil matters is regulated by Rules of Court made under the provisions of the Courts Ordinance, Cap. 50, and in criminal matters by the Criminal Procedure Ordinance, Cap. 52.

As regards substantive law, the Common Law of England, the doctrines of Equity and English Statutory Law of general application in England on the 1st January, 1880, are in force in Sierra Leone.

In addition, certain English statutes after 1880, affecting both the criminal law and civil law, have been brought into force from time to time by Ordinance; principal among them may be mentioned the following:

- (1) The Conveyancing and Law of Property Act, 1880 (in part)
- (2) The Settled Land Act, 1882 (in part)
- (3) The Conveyancing Act, 1882 (in part)
- (4) The Settled Land Act, 1884 (in part)
- (5) The Trustees Act, 1883
- (6) The Settled Land Act, 1889
- (7) The Trustee Appointment Act, 1890
- (8) The Settled Land Act, 1890 (in part)
- (9) The Conveyancing and Law of Property Act, 1892
- (10) The Voluntary Conveyances Act, 1893
- (11) The Trustee Act, 1893 (in part)
- (12) The Trustee Act, 1893, Amendment Act, 1894 (the whole except section 2)
- (13) The Judicial Trustees Act, 1896
- (14) The Conveyancing Act, 1911 (in part)
- (15) The Perjury Act, 1911
- (16) The Forgery Act, 1913 (in part)
- (17) The Larceny Act, 1916
- (18) The Bill of Sale Act, 1878
- (19) The Sale of Goods Act, 1893
- (20) The Criminal Justice Act, 1925.

Any person charged with a criminal offence in the Colony is tried by the Court with a jury consisting of 12 men, unless:

- (i) such person shall have elected to be tried by the Court with the aid of assessors; or
- (ii) the Court shall have ordered such person to be tried with the aid of assessors in accordance with the Jurors and Assessors Ordinance, Cap. 114.

In the Protectorate, the Supreme Court is assisted by two or more assessors, whose opinions are given orally. The decision of the Court, however, is vested exclusively in the Judge. In civil cases trial is by the Judge alone. He may, however, appoint assessors to assist him in any case where native customary law is involved, but the decision is vested exclusively in the Presiding Judge.

Magistrates' Courts

The jurisdiction of the Magistrates' Courts in civil cases is as follows:

- (a) in the Colony, any cause or matter which may lawfully be brought before it, and
- (b) in the Protectorate, any cause or matter other than an action founded upon libel and slander where such cause or matter is between:
 - (i) non-natives or
 - (ii) a native and non-native or
 - (iii) a native and the holder of a trading licence, although a native, and arises out of the latter's trading, wherein the claim, debt or matter in dispute does not exceed £100 in value, whether on balance of account or otherwise.

The criminal jurisdiction of the Magistrates' Courts is limited to cases triable summarily and its procedure in this jurisdiction is governed by the Criminal Procedure Ordinance, Cap. 52. In addition, magistrates hold preliminary investigations to determine whether a person charged with an offence triable by the Supreme Court shall or shall not be committed for trial.

Native Courts

The Native Courts of the Protectorate have jurisdiction in all matters between natives *inter se* not triable by any other court. The law and practice of such courts are according to native law and customs. In chiefdoms which have become Native Administrations the Native Court is presided over by a President and three or four members of the Tribal Authority, sitting in rotation. The Paramount Chief may be the President but, in pursuance of a policy of separating the judicial functions of chieftaincy from the executive, Court

Presidents have now been appointed in the majority of chiefdoms. In other chiefdoms, the constitution is not so rigid. The former are also Courts of Record and submit monthly returns to the District Commissioner, whereas the latter are not so organised.

The Native Courts have jurisdiction in all civil cases arising exclusively between natives, other than a case involving a question of title to land between two or more Paramount Chiefs, or of a debt claimed by the holder of a trading licence. If the amount in dispute, however, is over £100, the case may be taken to the Supreme Court. In cases of land disputes, the Native Courts have power to hear and determine claims except where the dispute concerns two chiefdoms. In such cases, or where the case is of unusual importance, the District Commissioner has power to enquire and decide.

Appeals

There is an automatic appeal from the Native Court to the District Commissioner where sentences of imprisonment exceeding fourteen days are imposed by a Native Court. The District Commissioner, on the application of any party or of his own motion, also has a power of review of all cases originating in a Native Court. In Bonthe District three Group Native Appeal Courts have been set up under the Native Courts Ordinance, and have proved a success. The extension of this appeal system to the remainder of the Protectorate is being considered.

Appeals from the Magistrates' Courts go to the Supreme Court, and from the Supreme Court to the West African Court of Appeal. This court sits in Sierra Leone in March and October and at any other time the President may direct. From the West African Court of Appeal, an appeal lies in appropriate cases to Her Majesty's Privy Council in England:

Types of Cases

The commonest types of litigation and offence in the respective Courts are:

Supreme Courts

- (a) Amount due, resulting from breach of contractual obligation.
- (b) Larceny.

Magistrates' Courts

- (a) Debts including arrears of rent and damages for assault and wounding.
- (b) Larceny, burglary and housebreaking, assault and wounding.

Native Courts

- (a) Bush disputes.
- (b) Cases involving marriage customary laws.

Particulars of work done in the Court of Appeal, the Supreme Court and Magistrates' Courts during the year are shown in the table below.

Probation and Juveniles

Under the Probation of Offenders Ordinance No. 19 of 1950, first offenders may be put on probation under the supervision of a Probation Officer. Immediately after conviction, a report as to character, antecedents, etc., of the offender is submitted to the Court by the Probation Officer; the Court may then make a probation order. Juvenile offenders are sent to the Approved School for corrective training.

Statistics of Court Work, 1958

<i>Court</i>	<i>Criminal Cases Heard</i>	<i>Convictions</i>		<i>Discharges</i>		<i>Put on Probation</i>	<i>Civil Cases Heard</i>
		<i>Juve- niles</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Juve- niles</i>	<i>Adults</i>		
West African Court of Appeal . . .	26	1	22	—	3	—	13
Supreme Court . . .	394	3	241	2	146	2	164
Magistrates' Courts Colony . . .	6,165	263	4,083	60	1,654	105	6,582
Magistrates' Courts Protectorate . . .	9,121	155	6,251	45	2,618	52	2,578

- (a) Number of cases in which fines imposed . . . 6,500
 (b) Total fines £46,243 11s. 6d.
 (c) Number of cases of fines as an alternative to imprisonment 5,438
 (d) Number of cases in which fines paid . . . 3,619
 (e) Number of cases in which fines not paid . . . 2,881
 (f) Number of cases in which accused bound over . . . 290
 (g) Other types of punishment 210

Note: Particulars in respect of some Magistrates' Courts were not available when this table was compiled.

The commonest types of offences and litigation included store-breaking and larceny, wounding, motor traffic offences, larceny, assault, debts, actions for possession, and damages.

POLICE

The establishment of the Sierra Leone Police Force comprised 56 Superior Police Officers, 75 Chief Inspectors, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors and 1,848 non-commissioned officers and men, together

with 250 Auxiliary Police who are employed in the diamond areas of the South-Eastern Province. The establishment includes a band which consists of a Director of Music (Superintendent of Police) and 42 Bandsmen.

The Sierra Leone Police Force is responsible for the prevention and detection of crime and the maintenance of public order throughout Sierra Leone.

For the purpose of administration the country is divided into five Police Divisions, these in turn being sub-divided into Police Districts. In Freetown there is in addition to the Colony Division a Harbour and a Traffic Branch.

A radio network connects Police Headquarters with the main Divisional Headquarters at Bo, Makeni, Kenema and Yengema and is further extended to District Headquarters at Moyamba, Kailahun, Port Loko, Lunsar, Kambia and Magburaka. In addition a local H.F. network is set up in the Kono Diamond area linking Tankoro, Jaiama Nimiyema, Tefeya and Tumbodu with Divisional Headquarters at Yengema. This network is mobile and stations can be varied as required.

A V.H.F. system of patrol cars linked with the Information Room operates in Freetown.

The work of the Information Room continues satisfactorily. The following calls were received and dealt with:

<i>From Police</i>		<i>From Public</i>	
<i>Crime</i>	<i>Accidents</i>	<i>Crime</i>	<i>Accidents</i>
261	82	745	74

Arrests made as a result of calls to the Information Room numbered 345.

The Police Training School has maintained a steady output of recruits during the year. Two hundred and twelve recruits completed their training and were drafted into executive formations. Life-saving and first aid courses are also held.

The number of road accidents reached an alarming total, and exceeded the figures for 1957. The low standard of driving is probably the greatest contributory factor.

During the year, 2,029 persons were arrested for contravening the Alluvial Diamond Mining Ordinance, and of these 1,569 were convicted; 2,123 diamonds were recovered weighing 1,670·25 carats and valued at £45,839.

The disturbances in the Protectorate were confined to the Kono and Kenema Districts where in October, 1958, a large force of illicit diamond miners once again moved into the Sierra Leone Selection Trust lease areas and started mining on a widespread scale. It is estimated that the number of illegal entrants totalled about 30,000. A combined administrative and police operation was mounted and after some weeks of intense activity the illicit miners were ejected from the leased areas.

Immigration and Passport Control

The number of passports and other travel documents issued during 1958 compared with 1957 was as follows:

	1957	1958
Passports	889	1,041
Travel Certificates	1,639	1,294
Seamen's Certificates of Nationality and Identity	229	416
Seamen's Identity	15	29
Emergency Certificates	269	295
	<hr/> 3,041	<hr/> 3,075

Two hundred and eighty-one passports, 293 Travel Certificates and 45 Seamen's Certificates of Nationality and Identity were renewed. Eighty-four full visas and 18 transit visas were issued.

Revenue derived from Immigration and Passport Control amounted to £1,734 10s. 6d.

The following persons, excluding West Africans, entered and left Sierra Leone by sea, land and air:

	1957		1958	
	<i>Entered</i>	<i>Left</i>	<i>Entered</i>	<i>Left</i>
British Subjects	2,778	2,683	3,122	3,401
Americans	277	277	311	283
Austrians	2	4	4	6
Belgians	4	5	7	9
Brazilians	2	2	—	—
Czechs	6	5	9	10
Danish	21	27	52	56
Dutch	42	40	58	56
Egyptians	—	—	1	1
French	201	199	241	235
Finns	3	3	46	—
Germans	37	35	59	52
Greeks	19	19	22	15
Hungarians	2	2	—	—
Indians	67	68	136	140
Israelis	—	—	11	11
Italians	108	71	114	128
Japanese	9	9	5	5
Jordanians	3	3	3	4
Lebanese and Syrians	492	487	398	357
Liberians	140	206	235	216
Norwegians	6	7	13	14
Poles	4	4	6	6
Portuguese	4	4	3	3
Russians	—	—	1	1
Sinhalese	—	—	1	1
Spanish	2	2	16	4
Sudanese	1	1	—	—
Swedes	8	9	18	17
Swiss	36	49	75	59
Stateless	—	—	2	2
Turks	4	3	—	—
	<hr/> 4,278	<hr/> 4,224	<hr/> 4,969	<hr/> 5,092

Total number of persons, including West Africans, entering Sierra Leone:

	1957		1958	
	<i>Entered</i>	<i>Left</i>	<i>Entered</i>	<i>Left</i>
By Land	1,736	1,091	3,519	2,507
By Sea	3,843	3,355	4,624	3,594
By Air	5,236	5,209	5,369	5,156
TOTALS	<u>10,815</u>	<u>9,655</u>	<u>13,512</u>	<u>11,257</u>

During the year, 12 stowaways were convicted and three Sierra Leoneans were repatriated.

Aliens Registration

The total number of aliens registered during the year was 318, an increase of two on 1957. Their nationalities were:

	1958
Americans	36
Danes	6
Dutch	10
French	33
Germans	6
Greeks	8
Israelis	1
Italians	72
Lebanese and Syrians	119
Norwegians	1
Portuguese	2
Spanish	3
Swiss	21
TOTAL	<u>318</u>

PRISONS

The 16 prisons in Sierra Leone are administered by the Director of Prisons, who has his Headquarters in Freetown, and a staff of eight superior officers, eight junior officers and 383 subordinate ranks including disciplinary and industrial staff. There are in addition two Prison Cadets, 10 clerks, two store assistants, three schoolmasters, one Agent to Discharged Prisoners; there is also provision for five temporary employees for prison industries.

The various establishments include a Prison Officers' Training School, a central prison and a minimum security camp in Freetown; a camp for first offenders at Masanki, three district prisons at Kenema, Moyamba and Pujehun and nine local prisons in the Provinces. The minimum security camp in Freetown is for the treatment of recidivists serving short terms of imprisonment.

During the year under review much progress has been made in bringing the provincial prisons under the closer control of the Director, thus relieving District Commissioners of the burden of their supervision.

Work on the construction of the new central prison at Magburaka has unfortunately had to be held in abeyance because of financial difficulties. It is hoped that building may be begun again in the near future, as the acquisition of this new prison would greatly alleviate the pressing problem of overcrowding.

Discipline among prisoners has been generally good and there have been no incidents of a serious nature. The staff have had long and strenuous hours of duty owing to the many transfers of large parties of prisoners, particularly from the diamond areas, and are to be commended for the way in which they have carried out their duties.

The health of the prisoners has been generally good and there have been no serious outbreaks or epidemics. A committee has been set up to revise the dietary scale.

During the year under review, provision has been made for the better and wider use of the Prison Officers' Training School. Four types of courses, namely Recruit, Refresher, Clerical and Senior are now catered for. Two clerical courses have been held and the first senior course was in its eleventh week at the end of the year.

Although plans have been laid for the provision of a "Borstal", it is unlikely that they will materialise for some time to come owing to lack of funds. In the meantime, every effort is made to segregate young offenders from other categories.

An Approved School administered by the Social Development Department caters for boys under 17 years of age.

The Discharged Prisoners' Agent, whose designation it is proposed to change to something more appropriate to his duties, has done much useful work in collecting fines, arranging bail, and contacting the families of offenders. In close liaison with the Labour Department, the Social Welfare Department and local employers of labour he has been successful in placing a number of ex-prisoners in employment.

Local support for the Prisoners Voluntary After-Care Association leaves much to be desired. It is hoped to put the Association on a better footing during the coming year and to attempt to widen public interest in it. Government remains its chief financial supporter. The Association has done much useful work under difficult circumstances.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities

ELECTRICITY

ALL public electricity supplies in Sierra Leone are administered by the Government Electricity Department, which is responsible for the operation, maintenance and development of existing systems as well as the planning and erection of new supply systems.

The Freetown system is the largest in Sierra Leone; 17,827,080

units were generated in 1958, representing an increase of 21 per cent over 1957, with a minimum sustained load of 4,020 kW. The total installed generating capacity is 6,200 kW and a further increase of 2,000 kW will be available by the end of 1959. The first section of stage II of the Colony Rural Scheme, i.e. from Freetown to Hastings, a distance of 12 miles, was completed in June. Much progress was made on the Guma Valley line (a 33,000 volt overhead line using aluminium alloy conductors) which reached Adonkia before the end of the year.

In the provinces, electricity undertakings at Bo, Kenema, Lungi, Magburaka, Port Loko, Rokupr, N'jala, Bonthe, Kambia and Makeni operated successfully during the year. The installation at Moyamba will be commissioned early in the new year. Further extensions to the 3·3 kV and 11 kV systems at Bo, Magburaka, Kenema and Freetown were carried out during the year. Of the undertakings referred to only Kambia and Makeni do not enjoy a 24 hour service.

The total generating capacity in the provincial stations at 31st December was 2,198 kW, and a further 240 kW of plant are to be installed in the near future. Total units generated in 1958 were 3,261,932, representing an increase of 19·4 per cent over 1957. Planning for new supply systems at Koidu, Kailahun, Pujehun and Kabala is in progress.

Voltages are standardised throughout these systems and are:

Low Voltage—400 volts three phase, 230 volts single phase.

High Voltage—3,300 volts and 11,000 volts three phase.

Extra High Voltage—33,000 volts—under construction.

All supplies are at 50 cycles per second.

Tariffs. The revised unified tariffs were put in operation on 1st October, 1958. Briefly, they are as follows:

Domestic 11½ pence to 3 pence per unit according to consumption.

Power 2 pence per unit plus fixed charge per kVA.

There are also rates for general commercial use and bulk rates. Special contract rates can be arranged.

WATER SUPPLIES

The Bo water supply was completed within the estimated cost and handed over during 1958. This supply is capable of providing 600,000 gallons per day but at present the demand is 200,000 gallons per day.

The consulting engineers' reports on Makeni and Moyamba water supply schemes were received during the year but no work was done owing to lack of funds. The post of Water Engineer was filled at the beginning of the year, but the officer appointed resigned in September.

Work was continued on the Freetown water supply and the main linking the 2-million gallon service reservoir from Wilberforce to Tower Hill was completed in time to be of use during the 1958 dry

season. A contract for grouting the dam area was approved and this work was in hand at the end of the year, as was also the pilot heading for the diversion tunnel which is being carried out by direct labour. Sites were selected and preliminary work was undertaken on the two 1-million gallon service reservoirs in Freetown, which are required for the improvement of distribution within the city.

Chapter 11: Communications

SHIPPING

Freetown

FREETOWN, the capital and major port, has anchorage room for 240 ships of unrestricted draft and berths for three ships alongside the new Queen Elizabeth II Quay, 1,250 feet long with a depth of 32 feet of water at Mean Low Water Ordinary Spring. Ships also berth alongside Kissy Oil Jetty for oil bunkers or to discharge various types of fuel into the Oil Storage Company's tanks. Approximately 1,200 ships a year call at Freetown.

Lighters are available for loading and discharging whilst at anchor and all export chrome ore cargoes are loaded from lighters.

The entrance to the harbour is marked by the Fairway Buoy and Cape Sierra Leone Lighthouse, and a Radio D/F beacon transmits to all shipping from the signal station on Aberdeen Hill. Cable and Wireless Company have a branch at Freetown.

The Railway Department is responsible for the Administration of the Customs Area of the Port of Freetown embracing a deep water quay for ocean going vessels, lighter berths, transit sheds, slipway, and the provision and maintenance of crane facilities. The traffic handled over the wharves amounted to 443,100 tons compared with 422,579 tons in 1957 and the port is working at maximum capacity. Six hundred and ninety-five ships used the quay out of a total of 1,262 ships in port in 1958. Stevedoring and shore handling operations formerly carried out by ships' agents and landing contractors became the sole responsibility of the Railway Administration as from 1st May, 1954, when the newly formed Port Management Branch commenced operating on completion of construction of the quay. On 1st October, 1954, responsibility for lighterage was also undertaken. During 1958 a survey for a quay extension was made and a report submitted to Government for consideration. Additional quay mechanical handling equipment was obtained to offset rising wage costs and facilitate clearance through the limited space available in transit sheds. Additional lighterage equipment was also obtained. Operating expenses were £358,726 compared with £354,133 in the previous year, while receipts rose to £478,000 from £465,793.

The main shipping lines calling at Freetown are Elder Dempster Lines Limited, Palm Line Limited, and Holland West Africa Line,

which between them provide services to and from the United Kingdom, the Continent and ports south to the Belgian Congo. There is an average of 30 ships a month in each direction.

Swedish, Danish and German ships to the agency of Messrs. Scandinavian Shipping Agencies Limited maintain a fairly regular service of about eight ships a month to and from Continental and Scandinavian ports as well as southwards to Angola.

Other Ports

The iron ore port of Pepel is 12 miles upriver from Freetown. Vessels are berthed alongside a knuckle and the ore is loaded by means of conveyor belt.

The port of Bonthe is used as the terminus for the produce of the south and south-eastern districts of Sierra Leone. Produce is lightered down to ocean-going vessels which anchor at Yangsai Tree, eight miles below the town of Bonthe.

Tagrin Point Jetty was built to embark and disembark air passengers using Lungi Airport. A frequent launch ferry service between Government Wharf Freetown and Tagrin is maintained throughout the year.

River Transport

Recognised launch routes, including the coastwise route from Freetown northwards to the towns on the Great and Little Scarcies Rivers, and southwards to Bonthe, total almost 500 miles. Rock bars and rapids, however, restrict the use of the upper reaches of the country's rivers, and some of the river routes included above are navigable by launches only during about three months in the year when the rivers are in flood. Nevertheless, a considerable amount of the territory's produce is still transported by waterways and a fair number of passengers continue to travel in launches and native craft.

Locally built and privately owned launches call at all riverside villages when required. Three days a week a large number of native sailing craft, known as Bullom Boats, transport local foodstuffs and passengers to and from the Bullom shore across Freetown Harbour.

RAILWAY

The main line of the Sierra Leone railway runs in an easterly direction from Freetown to Pendembu, a distance of $227\frac{1}{2}$ miles. A branch line from Bauya Junction, $64\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Freetown, runs north-east to Makeni in the Northern Province for a distance of $83\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The railway is of 2 ft. 6 in. gauge and was originally constructed as a development railway to open up trade in the hinterland. It follows a devious course throughout its length and this, combined with heavy gradients and river crossings, is responsible for its exceptionally high operating costs.

Much of the permanent way was between 40 and 50 years old and

was in need of complete renewal. 180 miles of new 35 lb. and 40 lb. plain track material was ordered between 1951 and 1957 and approximately 133 miles had been relaid up to the end of 1958.

During the year the implementation of a plan of dieselisation began with the delivery of 8 main line diesel hydraulic locomotives for passenger train working. Complete dieselisation and conversion of Garratt locomotives from coal to oil burning is the eventual aim and a further 8 diesel hydraulic locomotives will be delivered in the first half of 1959, to be followed by 8 main line and 5 diesel shunting locomotives.

During 1958 the railway carried approximately 110,000 tons of paying traffic compared with 127,282 tons in 1957. The ton mileage of goods traffic was approximately 17,000,000 compared with 20,028,105 tons in the previous year and goods revenue amounted to £353,378 against £402,544 in 1957.

The number of passenger journeys was 1,596,332 compared with 1,438,313 in 1957 and the passenger miles 42,302,551 as against 43,397,858.

Gross receipts were £1,103,130, a decrease of £42,760 from the previous year, and gross expenditure, including expenditure on capital and non-recurrent works, amounted to £1,810,000, compared with £1,257,709 railway and £375,263 port in 1957. The percentage of working expenditure to gross receipts was 156·83 as against 132·51 in 1957.

A private railway, owned by Sierra Leone Development Company Limited, runs from Pepel to Marampa, a distance of 57½ miles. It is of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge and carries all the iron ore mined by the Company; it is not available for use by the public.

ROADS AND VEHICLES

The following were the mileages of the different types of roads maintained in 1958:

	<i>Miles</i>
Roads maintained by the Public Works Department, including 150 miles of bitumen surfaced roads .	1,620
Roads maintained by local government bodies— Approximately	1,400
Roads maintained by private companies— Approximately	200

All Government roads and most of the remainder are motorable throughout the year, though occasionally ferries are closed for a few days at a time because of abnormal flooding or the need for repairs.

The number of vehicles licensed in Sierra Leone in 1958 was:

Lorries and buses	2,216
Motor cars	5,156
Motor cycles	190

Public motor buses covered 1,038,247* miles during 1958, an increase of 25,457* over the previous year, and carried 5,702,731* passengers (not including season ticket holders) as against 5,478,196 in 1957. Revenue earned by the bus service in 1958 amounted to £104,682.* Eight new single-deck buses were put into service during the year.

Departmental and general service vehicles covered 691,101* miles during the year, an increase of 41,727* over the previous year. Thirteen Land Rovers, vans and cars were put into service during the year.

Sixteen bodies, including rebuilt bodies, were built at the body-building section for Government departments: in addition, 13 new steel bodies were assembled and fitted to new chassis. The reduction in the number of bodies built is due to the fact that vehicles are now being imported complete with bodies; this has enabled the body-building section to concentrate on repairs and maintenance.

The cost of repairs to Government vehicles involved in accidents was approximately £1,500.

Four hundred and eighty-four vehicles were maintained by the department's workshops during the year.

Eighty new vehicles were received by Government departments (excluding the Public Works Department) and 50 vehicles were withdrawn as being unfit for further service.

The change over by manufacturers from timber to metal framed bodies made it necessary for the department to purchase special rivetting equipment and train staff to carry out repair work which is of a new kind to Sierra Leone and outside the normal scope of sheet metal work.

Of 111 accidents involving the department's vehicles during the year, 36 were considered to be due to the negligence of the department's drivers, and 10 cases are awaiting decision.

Six apprentices began their twelve-months training at the Technical Institute before entering the department.

AIR

Freetown Airport, Lungi, is the international customs airport of the territory. It is sited on the northern bank of the Sierra Leone River opposite to Freetown and access to the capital is by launch and bus. The airport is available for use in daylight hours during which period air traffic control services are provided. Night facilities are available on request. Meteorological and aeronautical fixed telecommunication services are maintained continuously. Long range HF R/T on 8,820 and 6,642 Kc/s is provided for aircraft.

The reconstructed runway provides for 6,500 feet length and 150 feet width to International Civil Aviation Organisation category C5.

Work on the extensions and reconstruction of the aircraft parking

* Figures for December included in this total are approximate.

apron continued and it is anticipated that the apron will be completed by the end of 1959, with a hydrant fuelling system.

Aerial and ground surveys of the non-customs aerodromes in the territory were carried out and work put in hand to effect the necessary improvements before the inauguration of the Government internal air service with Rapide aircraft on 30th January, 1958. The aerodromes concerned were Hastings, Bo, Kenema, Daru, Port Loko and Magburaka. Yengema and Tongo landing strips continued to be maintained and used by the Beaver aircraft of the Sierra Leone Selection Trust and the Diamond Corporation of Sierra Leone.

Aerial photographic surveys of the territory for mapping purposes were carried out at the beginning of the year and a similar survey contract was begun at the end of the year, with both aircraft and personnel based temporarily at Freetown Airport.

Pilgrims' flights to Mecca were operated by Sabena using DC4 aircraft from Freetown. There were two flights in each direction, each carrying 66 passengers.

Scheduled aircraft services were operated during the year from Freetown Airport as follows:

Sierra Leone Airways. Rapide aircraft provided regular passenger and mail services to Bo, Kenema, Daru, Magburaka and Port Loko from Hastings Aerodrome, 16 miles from the centre of Freetown. This Government airline is operated by W.A.A.C. (Nigeria) Limited under contract on behalf of the Sierra Leone Government.

West African Airways Corporation. D.C.3 aircraft. Lagos/Accra/Abidjan/Robertsfield/Freetown/Bathurst/Dakar, twice weekly in each direction. Lagos/Accra/Abidjan/Robertsfield/Freetown, once weekly in each direction. These services provided connections from Dakar to Europe and connections at Robertsfield and Accra by various airlines.

On 1st October, 1958, W.A.A.C. was dissolved, and from that date W.A.A.C. (Nigeria) Ltd. and Ghana Airways each provided a service up the coast once a week.

Air France. D.C.3 aircraft. Conakry/Freetown/Robertsfield and/or Monrovia, two or three times weekly in each direction. These services are connected at Conakry with Super Constellations to Europe.

Hunting-Clan and Airwork "Safari". Viking aircraft. These two airlines operated alternately a weekly service between the United Kingdom and Ghana via Tangier, Bathurst and Freetown.

Union Aeromarine de Transport (U.A.T.). Heron aircraft. Conakry/Freetown twice weekly in each direction, provided connections with D.C.6 B aircraft to Paris (Le Bourget) and Beirut.

Details of aircraft movements, and of passengers and freight handled at Freetown Airport for the year 1958 are as follows:

(a) *Aircraft Movements*

Scheduled Services	1,730
Non-Scheduled Services	355
Private Aircraft	698
R.A.F. and other Military	32
Test Flights, Training, Delivery and Survey Flights	129
	<hr/>
	2,944
	<hr/>

(b) *Passengers Handled on Scheduled Services*

Embarking	6,073
Disembarking	5,908
Transit	4,365
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	16,346
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(c) *Freight*

Loaded	9,569 Kgs.
Unloaded	43,061 Kgs.
Transit	29,589 Kgs.
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	82,219
	<hr/>

POSTAL SERVICES

Air mail services to and from the United Kingdom and Europe were exchanged four times weekly via Dakar. Regular fortnightly mailboat sailings to and from Liverpool were maintained, and also to and from London every four weeks. Direct air and sea mails were exchanged with British and other West African territories, the U.S.A., South Africa and European countries. Internal air, rail, road, river and carrier mail services were satisfactorily maintained and extended to serve new postal agencies. An internal air mail service, conveying all first class mail without surcharge, was introduced with effect from 1st September, 1958. One hundred and sixteen post offices and postal agencies were open for business at the end of the year.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Further progress was made with the expansion of the telephone service in Freetown and the Provinces, and at the close of the year there were 1,815 direct exchange lines and 1,300 extensions in service.

Work on the 400-line extension to the Freetown Automatic Telephone Exchange was completed in May, 1958, but the public demand for additional telephone installations is such that a further 500-line extension is being planned for the immediate future.

Implementation of the Telecommunications Development Plan has continued and VHF R/T links now exist between Freetown and the more important places in the Provinces.

Radio networks operated by the Police and Port and Marine Departments continued to be maintained by the Posts and Telecommunications Department, which was also responsible for the technical side of direct broadcasting.

There are at present 32 telephone exchanges and call offices and 60 telegraph offices throughout the country.

The Aeradio Section at Lungi Airport controlled by the Posts and Telecommunications Department continued to provide full wireless and telephone facilities for aircraft and associated services.

Chapter 12: Press, Broadcasting, Films and Government Information Services

PRESS

THE following newspapers and periodicals were published in 1958:

<i>Title</i>	<i>Frequency of Publication</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Address</i>
<i>Sierra Leone Daily Mail</i> .	Daily	English	29, Rawdon Street, Freetown.
<i>The Daily Guardian</i> . .	Daily	English	Oxford Street, Freetown (ceased in September, 1958)
<i>Shekpendeh</i> . . .	Daily	English	6, Percival Street, Freetown (started publication in September, 1958).
<i>Evening Dispatch</i> . .	Daily	English	22, Goderich Street, Freetown.
<i>Sierra Leone Observer</i> .	Weekly	English	3, Hospital Road, Bo.
<i>The African Standard</i> .	Weekly	English	7, Trelawney Street, Freetown.
<i>The African Vanguard</i> .	Twice Weekly	English	5, Wellington Street, Freetown.
<i>The Advance</i> . . .	Weekly	English	Dambara Road, Bo.
<i>The Weekly Bulletin</i> .	Weekly	English	Information Department, Freetown.
<i>Ten-Daily News</i> . . .	Weekly	English	17, Charlotte Street, Freetown.
<i>The African Crescent</i> .	Weekly	English	P.O. Box 11, Bo.
<i>Al Bushra</i> . . .	Weekly	English	5, Goree Street, Freetown (ceased in June, 1958).
<i>Seme Lokoi</i> . . .	Monthly	Mende	Protectorate Literature Bureau, Bo.

BROADCASTING

The Broadcasting Department came into being on 1st January, 1958, and is at present responsible for all its programmes except the news bulletins, which are still compiled by the Information Department.

Maintenance of the Freetown transmitter, and the Freetown wired

relay service continue to be the responsibility of the Posts and Telecommunications Department.

The newly-appointed Chief Engineer arrived from the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation, Lagos, in April and at once set about planning the new studio alterations and equipment. The cost of the studio development has been met from a Colonial Development and Welfare scheme totalling £36,300 of which £7,260 was from Sierra Leone funds.

On 1st August, 1958, the Department came within the portfolio of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and later of the newly-formed Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

The programme hours on both radio and wired relay service have remained constant except for special outside broadcasts such as Remembrance Day and international football commentaries. Many new programmes were introduced during the year and the life of the country, from all aspects, has been reflected in talks, interviews, debates and discussions. Entertainment programmes have also been improved and expanded. Programmes have been handicapped by the absence of an adequate gramophone library, but a Librarian has been recruited and at the end of the year was at the BBC in London learning her job and ordering records for the nucleus of a library.

The Broadcasting Services functioned satisfactorily throughout the year, and at the close of the year the number of subscribers to the wired broadcasting service in Freetown was 4,020. The number of wireless licence holders was 2,860.

INFORMATION SERVICES

The responsibility of the Information Department is to ensure the widest possible dissemination of information about the policies and activities of the Government and its many departments and thereby to further public understanding and co-operation.

The Weekly Bulletin, which has a circulation of 6,500 per issue, plays a major part in disseminating information in the Provinces about the Government's activities and other important news.

Three new Information Assistants were appointed during the year and a second office was opened in Oxford Street, Freetown. Information Assistants are now working in each of the three provinces.

Regular supplies of reading material, including newspapers, periodicals, magazines, photo-posters, maps and other visual material were sent to schools, Native Administrations, Paramount Chiefs, Community Centres, District Councils, and libraries, and were much appreciated.

Plans were made for the provision of a radio-teletype machine to receive a news service from the Colonial Office five days a week. It is expected that it will be installed early in 1959.

In January co-operation with a B.B.C. television team secured a place for Sierra Leone in the series of programmes, *The Inheritors*, shown on British screens at the end of the year.

A preliminary survey was made later in the year by a film team to prepare a script for a full length commercial feature film on Sierra Leone.

Close liaison was maintained with the United States Information Service which included shots of Sierra Leone in its newsreels distributed throughout the continent.

The first issue of a twice-monthly magazine *Sierra Leone* was published in September. This is a commercial venture, produced with the full co-operation of the Department.

On 1st January, 1958, the Public Relations Department changed its name to the Department of Information.

Broadcasting, which had been one of the duties of the Public Relations Office since 1955, was formed into a separate department from the beginning of the year. The Department of Information continued to supply the daily radio news bulletins and the weekly news letter.

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting was formed in August after the appointment of Mr. Y. D. Sisay as Minister.

The Senior Information Officer, Mr. T. A. L. Decker, represented the Department at the conferences on Official Information Services and on The Cinema South of the Sahara held in Brussels from the 22nd to the 26th July.

FILMS

Regular free supplies of 35 mm. and 16 mm. films were received through the Central Office of Information. The 35 mm. films were circulated among the four commercial cinemas in Freetown and Bo and the two non-commercial cinemas at the mining centres of Marampa and Yengema. The 16 mm. films were added to the Information Department film library and made available to the British Council, missions, educational institutions and youth organisations.

Film shows were given in the Colony area and in each district of the Provinces by the mobile van or the cinema units. Instructional film shows were given on behalf of Government departments and other institutions.

Films are required to be submitted to censorship before exhibition.

The cinema section provided cinema shows and public address equipment during the Careers Exhibition which the department helped to organise in October, and in preparation for the visit of Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in 1959, which has since been postponed, organised a nation-wide campaign to familiarise Sierra Leoneans with details of Royal visits elsewhere.

Photographs

All the important official and non-official functions were photographed. A pictorial photographic survey of Sierra Leone was begun

during the year. Copies of photographs were supplied to local and overseas publications and also displayed at centres in Freetown. Suitable photographs depicting Sierra Leone, its people, industries, social and welfare services were supplied for display at the new galleries of the Commonwealth Institute in London.

Chapter 13: Local Forces

THE principal military force in Sierra Leone is the 1st Battalion of the Sierra Leone Regiment, Royal West African Frontier Force. The Sierra Leone Signal Squadron and a unit of the West African Army Service Corps are also stationed in the territory.

The Sierra Leone Regiment traces its history back to the Sierra Leone Frontier Police raised in 1890 for service in the Colony and more particularly in the adjacent territories of what was later to become the Protectorate. The force was recruited from the local African tribes and included a number of transfers from the civil police. Its strength, including officers, was 288. At that time it was employed in the protection of the Colony's interests in the adjacent territories before the formal establishment of the Protectorate in 1896.

In 1896 the "Frontiers", together with other forces, were engaged in quelling the widespread rising in protest against the imposition of the hut tax in the newly constituted Protectorate. Later, columns marched through the Protectorate to show the flag and assist in the pacification of troubled areas.

A detachment of the "Frontiers" took part in the Ashanti Campaign of 1900-01 in the Gold Coast. They were employed as scouts and were highly regarded as the only members of the force trained in bush warfare.

1902 marked the creation of the Sierra Leone Battalion of the West African Frontier Force. All officers received military rank and the battalion had an establishment of 600 rank and file.

In 1903 the Battalion was re-organised on a basis of five companies, each of 98 rank and file.

In 1905 the Battalion took part in operations against raiding Kissis who came chiefly from French and Liberian territory.

In 1906 the Moa Barracks were built at Daru and this became the headquarters of the Battalion until 1928.

During the first World War two companies of the Battalion saw service in Togoland and later in the Cameroons where they took part in the capture of Duala. The remainder of the Battalion also went to the Cameroons. After the campaign the Battalion returned to Daru.

In 1928 the W.A.F.F. received the honour of becoming a "Royal" Force. In that year the Battalion moved to Freetown to relieve the West African Regiment which was disbanded.

In 1940 a 2nd Battalion of the Sierra Leone Regiment was formed. This Battalion remained in Sierra Leone during the war. The 1st Battalion was included in the 6th West African Infantry Brigade with Battalions from the Gambia and Nigeria. This Brigade was trained in Nigeria with the 81st West African Infantry Division and went with that formation to India in 1943. The Battalion saw active service in the Second and Third Arakan campaigns of 1944-45. It took part in the operations which led to the capture of Myohaung in January, 1945, when 81 (W.A.) Division linked up with 82 (W.A.) Division.

After the war the 2nd Battalion was disbanded and the 1st Battalion returned to Freetown, The Regimental Training Centre moved in November, 1958, to Juba Barracks, Lumley, 7 miles out of Freetown, and a company from 1st Battalion Sierra Leone Regiment took over garrison duties in Daru.

The 1st Battalion is employed now chiefly on internal security duties and on ceremonial parades.

A reorganisation of the Military Forces was undertaken during the year, prior to the assumption of local control on 1st January, 1959.

At the end of the year the strength of the Sierra Leone Naval Volunteer Force was three officers and 45 Petty Officers and ratings. The old craft was disposed of and a replacement obtained from the Army. The enthusiasm of this voluntary force is indicated by the fact that whenever there was sea training over the weekend more people wished to take part than the craft could carry, and when it was necessary to limit expenditure two officers voluntarily gave up pay and allowances.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography

THE Colony and Protectorate of Sierra Leone form a relatively small and compact territory of some 27,925 square miles (a little smaller than Scotland) on the Atlantic Coast of West Africa, about $7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ north of the Equator. It has a common frontier with French Guinea, save in the south east where it marches with Liberia. Freetown, the capital and chief port, is about 3,500 miles by air from London.

Physically, Sierra Leone lies on the seaward slopes of a series of high plateaux which divide the headwaters of the Niger from those of the shorter Atlantic rivers. These plateaux in many places form an imposing mountain range. This has no collective name in English, but, following the French geographers, could be called the Spine of Guinea.

In Sierra Leone these plateaux are mainly granitic, but there are also outcrops of the Kambui Schists, which are of great importance for their minerals, containing as they do economic concentrations of chromite, iron ore and gold, as well as deposits of other minerals. The edge of the plateau country is defined by a scarp trending north north-west-south south-east along a line which virtually bisects the territory. The highland area to the north east of this scarp averages one to two thousand feet, but it rises in a series of steps to higher plateaux, of which the Lomo Mountains reach 6,390 feet, one of the highest points in West Africa. This extensive highland area is one of isolation due to low population densities and to the cost and difficulty of road building. In the southern part, however, this has been broken down where the road and railway run up the Moa valley and where alluvial diamonds are being exploited.

The scarp separates the highlands from a wide lowland. Up to 60 miles broad, it averages 150–200 feet in height, and is underlain mainly by ancient schists and granites, except where there is a wide outcrop of the Rokel River sandstones and mudstones underlying much of the inner part. The region is a rolling plain with level upper surfaces which slope, usually gently, down to wide, ill-drained bottom lands, known as bolis. Above the general level of the plains rise isolated hills or “inselbergs”, of which Masaboin, a mountain of iron ore, is the site of the Lunsar iron mines.

Bordering this inner, continental plain is a coastal plain, 20 miles wide on the average and seldom more than 50 feet high. It is underlain by young sedimentary rocks, gravels, sands and clays, of the Bullom series. A geologically recent rise in sea level has drowned the lower parts of the area to form a highly articulated coastline of

numerous estuaries, of which the Sierra Leone River (Freetown Harbour) is the largest and best known. The fringes of these estuaries are shallow and swampy, but in the central part of the coastlands there is an outcrop of very resistant igneous rocks, norite for the most part. This forms the Colony Mountains, which rise out of the sea to a height of over 2,000 feet forming a most impressive feature. These offer firm shorelines connected by a neck of dry ground back through the swamps to the inland plains. Together with the adjacent harbour they explain the siting and continued growth of Freetown.

The territory is drained by a series of parallel rivers which rise in the highlands and flow south-westward into the estuaries. Though they normally contain plenty of water and are navigable by launches in their lower reaches, they are much interrupted by rapids, especially where they emerge from the highlands on to the plains. They are deeply entrenched into the highlands, which they have much dissected, but flow in comparatively wide and shallow valleys across the plains.

The climate is tropical, that is, temperatures are constantly high and there is a very marked alternation of wet and dry seasons. Everywhere temperatures show but little variation, either seasonal or diurnal, but these ranges are greater inland and at higher altitudes than along the coast. At Freetown there is no more than 4° between the mean of 78° for August, the coolest month, and that for April, the hottest. The mean daily range is 9.5° . At Makeni, on the inner plains, the mean daily range is 19.3° and at Kabala, in the northern highlands, it is 22.2° . At these places the annual range is little greater than at Freetown.

In consequence the seasons are marked by presence or absence of rain. From December to March is the dry season. Atmospheric conditions are stable, humidity is fairly low and the chance of any rain very small. At times these conditions are intensified by a period of harmattan, when very dry desert air reaches the surface. Visibility is reduced by haze, humidity falls to very low levels, and variation between night and day temperatures increases.

In contrast, from June to September, moist air from the south predominates, bringing long periods of steady, continuous rain, with very bright and sunny intervals, when temperatures and humidity are high. Falls of 9 inches in 24 hours are virtually annual events at Freetown, the highest recorded in one day being 15.95 inches in the hills behind the town.

The intervening weeks of the change of season are characterised by extreme instability, when rain falls either as a result of local convectional storms or of the passage of Disturbance Lines. These move westward at 25–30 m.p.h. and bring rain accompanied by violent squalls, generally up to 45 m.p.h. together with much thunder and lightning. Rain falls torrentially often at the rate of 5 or 6 inches an hour for short periods.

The amount and proportion of the total rainfall brought by the monsoon is highest along the coast, which has the greatest fall.

Inland, the amount declines, while the proportion brought by storms increases. Finally, the south receives more rain than the north. Thus Rokupr has an average of 115 inches, Freetown 153 and Sulima 177. Over most of the plains, averages exceed 100 inches, but in the highlands they are less than 100, and at Kabala in the north the mean is 86.5 inches.

Geology and climate have combined to have a largely adverse effect on soils. Those developed from the schists and sandstones are in the main poor in plant nutrients. The alternation of wet and dry seasons has led to the widespread formation of lateritic (iron pan) crusts on the level surfaces of plains and plateaux alike, greatly reducing their value for agriculture and often making it impossible to do any farming. The torrential rain leads to soil wash and extensive leaching of the mid-slopes which are free of iron-pan. Finally, the bottom lands are alternately waterlogged and desiccated, while the coastal swamps are frequently saline.

The seasonal incidence of rainfall also leads to problems of water supply. Over much of the country widespread flooding alternates with severe water shortage, not only for plants, but for human beings and animals. This shortage is especially troublesome on the outcrops of Bullom and Rokel River sandstones.

Under natural conditions, most of the country would be under closed forest, much of it of the tropical rain forest type with a relative abundance of species, many of them valuable for timber. In the north and north-east, however, this would have given way under drier conditions to Guinea savanna, more or less wooded. Locally throughout the forest area, waterlogging, seasonal or permanent, or lateritic crusts would have also prevented its growth. Most of the high forest has, however, been cleared for farming and only in the east and south-east are there any extensive remnants, now in reserves, the largest of which, the Gola Reserve, is 227 square miles. They are managed by the Forestry Department and produce a steady flow of timber, which, however, is insufficient to meet the home demand.

For the rest, the vegetation of the forest area is now either high bush (secondary forest) or low bush (scrub and thicket). As a result of shortened fallow periods due to over-farming there is a general tendency for large areas of the former to be converted into the latter.

The Guinea Savanna of the north is very varied in composition, ranging from a thick savanna woodland to stretches of open grassland on the higher land. There is a tendency for grassland to spread through bush burning. Throughout the country, where the lateritic crusts are thick, there is a poor savanna vegetation of *Lophira alata* or of grasses only, and these areas are of very low value.

Along the coasts, where the land is permanently waterlogged and saline, there are extensive mangrove forests. Elsewhere, where there are permanent fresh water swamps, the raphia palm flourishes, while in the seasonal swamps grass and oil palms are found.

In the absence of any recent reliable census, no accurate picture of the population distribution in response to the environment as

outlined can be given. The population was estimated in 1958 to be in the region of 2,260,000, which gives a mean density of 80 per square mile, above the average for West Africa as a whole. Most of the people belong either to the Mende or Temne tribes, but there are a number of other tribal groups. All these are cultivators, though those along the coast are also fishermen. On the northern grasslands, however, there are migrant Fula (Fulani) cattlemen. Many of the people of the Colony Peninsula are Creoles, the descendants of freed slaves who settled there from the later eighteenth century onwards. In recent years there has, however, been a large immigration from the Protectorate into both the urban and rural areas of the Colony.

In spite of its mountainous nature, the Colony Peninsula is the area of closest settlement, mainly in the peripheral towns and villages which are situated on the coast and along the main road and the railway into the interior. Freetown is the largest of these. It has an excellent site, is on one of the world's finest natural harbours and has reasonable communications with the rest of the country. Besides this, it is the chief port and the administrative and commercial capital. It has grown rapidly in recent years. In 1948 it had some 64,576 inhabitants, but the present population probably exceeds that figure by one third. Some 65,000 people live in the rural areas of the Colony, many of which are suburban to Freetown.

Outside the Colony Peninsula about 870,000 people live on the plains, both coastal and inner. The population thus averages about 90 per square mile, though distribution is by no means even. Much of the settlement is along the coast, where there are numerous fishing villages and small, rather decaying ports, such as Bonthe and Port Loko, or along the roads and railway, where cash crops can be easily evacuated and consumer goods brought in. The swamps and areas of lateritic crusts as well as the Rokel River sandstones are largely avoided. Bo is the administrative headquarters of the Protectorate and is an important trading centre. It is the largest up-country town and owes its early importance to being the night stop on the railway. Magburaka and Makeni are two of the other not very numerous towns. Lunsar is a rapidly growing iron mining centre.

The highlands are much more sparsely peopled, being but little less in area but with only about half the number of people. This represents a population density of about 44 per square mile. Most of the people are, however, concentrated in the south east, especially in the agricultural areas of the Moa Basin and in the diamond areas. Kenema District has an estimated density of 64 per square mile, while Koinadugu District, in the extreme north, has a density of but 21. Kenema and Segbwema are railheads for the diamond areas and as such are growing fast. Yengema and Sefadu are the largest settlements in the diamond area itself.

Agriculture is the mainstay of the country and the principal occupation of the people. It is principally carried on for subsistence, but a surplus of foodstuffs is available for sale to the towns and there is also production for export. The fact that the latter has been more

accurately measured should not be allowed to obscure the fact that it is subsidiary to subsistence production. The latter is carried on everywhere, save for some negative areas. On the plains the bolis have hitherto been avoided; while wherever it exists lateritic crust must be avoided. Fertility is maintained by the use of long fallow periods when the land is allowed to revert to its natural vegetation, a system best called "bush fallow rotation" and not "shifting agriculture". Hill rice, cassava and some other grains and roots form the principal crops. Due mainly to the shortening of fallow periods there has been a continuous decline in fertility.

In the present century much use has been made of the coastal mangrove swamps for the growing of swamp rice and this crop has more recently spread to the riverain swamps and the bolis. Paradoxically, Sierra Leone has been forced to import large quantities of rice, the staple diet, as the growth of towns has outpaced that of rice production.

Over most of the area at one time forested, oil palms, relics of this forest, are numerous, especially on the plains east and north east of Freetown and east of the Sewa River. While the pericarp oil is consumed locally, the kernels are one of the country's chief exports, though they have tended to decline in quantity and value in recent years. Strictly this form of production is collecting rather than cultivation, though efforts are being made by the Department of Agriculture to popularise the cultivation of high yielding varieties of palm. From the raphia swamps of the Bonthe and Sulima areas piassava, a fibre used in the manufacture of brooms and brushes, is collected and forms an important export. Kola is obtained from trees in the remaining forests of the south and south east. Cultivated crops for export are cocoa from the south east and coffee from a rather wider area in the south.

There are some 175,000 cattle, kept for the most part by the Fula on the grasslands of the north. Grazing areas are spreading southward, but a more rapid extension is prevented not only by lack of pasture, but by the prejudice of cultivators.

Mining is now the principal production for export. Alluvial diamonds, which include a high proportion of gemstones, are mined in the Yengema area of the Bafi Basin. Part of the production is from the large scale company operations, the remainder from the small scale activities of licensed African diggers. Iron ore is present in great quantities at Masaboin Hill, Lunsar and there are even vaster reserves in Tonkolili, the scarp area behind Magburaka. Plans are afoot for the development of the latter, while from the former some $1\frac{1}{4}$ million tons a year are exported through Pepel on the Sierra Leone River, which is connected to Lunsar by a private railway. Chromite is mined in the Kambui Hills, lorried 5 miles to Hangha station, whence it is railed to Freetown for export. There are widespread deposits of alluvial gold in the upper basins of the Rokel, Sewa and Moa rivers. Most of the richer surface deposits are worked out, and there are no longer any licensed diggers. The deeper deposits await large scale exploitation. Deposits of ilmenite (titanium ore) exist in

Bonthe District and plans for their exploitation are being worked out. (Figures for agricultural and mineral production are given in Part II, Chapter 6.)

The high rainfall, numerous rivers and rapids mean that a considerable potential for hydro-electric power exists. However, because of seasonal variation in flow and the lack of a market nothing has, as yet, been done to develop this power, except that it is hoped to supply Freetown with some power as a by-product of the Guma River Scheme for improving the Freetown water supply. Works are being carried out in the mountains some 12 miles to the south of the town. Otherwise all power is generated by the diesel stations provided at nearly all the larger towns and mines.

Manufacturing industry can scarcely be said to exist, apart from tile-making, a little weaving and the production of mineral water in Freetown, but plans for new light industries, including a cigarette factory, are in hand. The remaining economic activities are, therefore, concerned with trade and transport.

In the past the territory depended very much on water transport, made possible by the deeply indented coastline and the numerous rivers navigable by canoe. Widespread road building in recent years has, however, reduced its importance by connecting the producing areas directly with Freetown. Launches still ply regularly between the latter and Bonthe, the Rokel and the Scarcies. But the rivers which have favoured water transport have been a barrier to land transport, which is mostly eastward and northward from Freetown athwart the courses of the rivers. This led to the building of numerous ferries, though almost all have now been replaced by bridges. Viaducts, too, are the principal engineering features of the railway. Lorry traffic has greatly increased in recent years.

The above climatic and geographic details should not obscure the fact that Sierra Leone has a tolerable climate and considerable scenic beauty. The best of the dry season, comprising the four months December to March, can be hot up-country but in Freetown is usually pleasant and tempered by sea breezes: many visitors have compared it favourably with the Caribbean. There can be no disputing the beauty of Freetown's setting, a magnificent harbour backed by hills running up to 3,000 feet, though this has in the past been denied its just measure of praise by the inevitably unfavourable accounts of it given by those who spent hot days and sweltering nights in troopships moored in the harbour. The hills which provide so attractive a backdrop to the city run south east in a peninsula some 25 miles long and 10 to 12 miles broad, are thickly wooded, and are intersected by ravines and small valleys. At their feet runs a continuous chain of beaches and coves, some enclosed by rocks, some wide expanses of white sand. These natural features combine with the picturesque mountain and coast villages originally established by the freed slaves to make the peninsula a place of surpassing beauty, and with the superlative bathing it offers, equal to the best in the world, will without doubt one day make it a tourist centre.

Chapter 2: History

THE first written records of Sierra Leone are those of the Portuguese voyagers of discovery in the 15th century. Pedro da Cintra gave it its name about the year 1460 and in the succeeding decades the Portuguese built, but after a few years abandoned, a fortress on the shore of the Sierra Leone River. Adventurers from other countries soon followed, not as colonisers but as pirates and slave-traders. Sir John Hawkins, who came on a slave-raiding expedition in 1562, was probably the first Englishman to land here. Drake called in during his voyage round the world. A few relics of these early voyages still survive—the name “Pirates’ Bay”; the stone buried in Freetown bearing the names of the Dutch Admirals De Ruyter and Van Meppel who took in water at the stream there in 1664, and the ruins of the fort on Bunce Island with its slave-barracoons and churchyard. There were also barracoons on the neighbouring Tasso and Gambia Islands, and indeed all along the coast from the Rio Pongas down to the Sherbro and to Sulima.

The Colony of Sierra Leone was founded as an attempt to atone for the horrors of this slave trade. Granville Sharp, a friend of Wilberforce and a leader in the movement to abolish slavery, designed it as a home for slaves freed and destitute in England. In 1787 he sent out the first settlers to what he called “The Province of Freedom”, where they were granted a strip of land on the north shore of the peninsula by the Temne King Naimbanna and there founded Freetown. In 1789 the settlers quarrelled with the neighbouring King Jimmy, who destroyed the town and drove them away. But in 1790 the enterprise was taken on by the Sierra Leone Company, of which Sharp was a director, more settlers were sent out, and in 1792 Lieutenant John Clarkson, the first Governor, brought over 300 who had been freed after the American War of Independence and then uncomfortably settled in Nova Scotia. They were joined in 1800 by a group of Maroons, former slaves, sent from Jamaica after an insurrection.

The land did not prove as fertile as it had been described; the settlement was attacked at intervals by neighbouring tribes (aided sometimes by discontented settlers); and in 1794 it was sacked by a French squadron.

After the last Temne raid in 1803, the invasions ceased. The Sierra Leone Company was given a Royal Charter in 1799, and Freetown, already laid out with its regular street-plan, was given a corporation with mayor and aldermen. But the Company was unable to meet the heavy burdens of defence and settlement, and in 1808 Sierra Leone was transferred to the Crown. In 1807 Parliament had passed an Act making the slave trade illegal; the new Colony was to be a base from

which that Act could be enforced. A naval squadron was stationed on the coast to intercept slave ships, and a Court of Vice-Admiralty set up in Freetown to try slave traders. When other nations agreed to prohibit slaving it was supplemented, in 1819, by a Court of Mixed Commission where British and foreign judges heard slave cases jointly.

The first slave ship was condemned, and its cargo freed, in 1808. From then on, hundreds, and in some years thousands, of slaves were freed every year, most of them remaining in Sierra Leone. The whole of the peninsula was ceded by the Temne chiefs and most of the liberated were settled in villages round it. As the Colony could raise little revenue a parliamentary grant, administered by the British Treasury through a special Liberated African Department, provided for the villagers and for churches and schools in the villages.

These liberated Africans or "Creoles" as they came to be called, came from all parts of Africa. Cut off from their homes, they tended to adopt the original settlers' style of living; cut off from their traditions they proved a fruitful field for missionaries. From 1804 the Church Missionary Society, and from 1810 the Methodists, had missions here; from the first there had been Methodist congregations among the Nova Scotians, with their own preachers and chapels. Education was left to the churches, the Liberated African Department providing only school buildings in the villages. In 1845, when the Department was greatly reduced, they were all handed over to the missions. The Church Missionary Society had already started an institution for training for the ministry at Fourah Bay in 1827. By 1861 they had trained enough clergy to allow the mission to withdraw from the Colony and to provide the villages with African pastors under the direction of a European bishop. In 1876 the institution was affiliated to Durham University as Fourah Bay College. Only in this century has the Government, working through the Education Department, taken an active part in establishing new schools and given grants to existing ones.

Though the Liberated African Department was reduced in 1845, the slave trade still continued and was not extirpated until the eighteen-sixties. The Court of Mixed Commission was finally abolished in 1870. The population, increasing steadily with every capture, by the middle of the century exceeded 40,000, about 16,000 of whom lived in Freetown. Legitimate trade with the interior succeeded the slave trade. The timber trade, started about 1815, flourished until the line forest timber in and near the Colony was all cut down; after 1840 groundnuts, and later palm oil and kernels were exported. Many of the Liberated Africans set up as traders on a large scale. Not until the eighteen-sixties was there serious competition from European firms, and only in this century from Syrians. Freetown became the centre for the trading factories gradually established in the Sherbro, the Rokel, and the Scarcies rivers. Thus the Colony's interests began to extend beyond the peninsula.

The Isles de Los were taken over in 1816; the Banana Islands were leased from the Caulker family in 1820. In 1825 Governor Turner

made a treaty of cession with all the Sherbro chiefs, but it was disallowed by the Secretary of State. In general British colonial policy for the greater part of the 19th century disapproved of any expansion of the existing colonies. Succeeding Governors did, however, make treaties of friendship with neighbouring chiefs, usually with a clause prohibiting the slave trade. In 1845 Bai Sherbro ceded a nominal sovereignty over the coast line of the Bullom shore, north to the Scarcies. By 1861 trade in the Sherbro country was important enough for the Secretary of State to allow Governor Hill to take over Sherbro Island and a strip of the mainland as a part of the Colony. Hill also annexed the Koya country where tribal wars were threatening Waterloo and the Colony's eastern boundary. Part of Koya was restored in 1872 by Governor Kennedy.

The boundaries of these accessions and spheres of influence were at first only roughly defined. The great expansion of the French Empire to the north and Liberian claims to the south made accurate definition necessary. After several fruitless commissions the Liberian frontier was settled in 1885, and rectified again in 1911. The French frontier was defined in 1895. A Protectorate was proclaimed over the British sphere of influence encircled by French territory in 1896, judicially and administratively separate from the Colony. It preserved its tribal framework and was governed by District Commissioners, assisted by the Frontier Police Force (and later, the Court Messenger Force), a semi-military body raised in 1890. The Proclamation was received without incident, but the chiefs did not understand all that it implied. In 1898, following the first attempt to collect house tax, many chiefs in the Protectorate came out in revolt and attacked the English-speaking people both black and white, and about 1,000 British subjects together with some American missionaries were killed. The resulting military operations to suppress this disorder were brought to a successful conclusion early in 1899, and since that date the Protectorate has remained peaceful, apart from a lesser outbreak of violence in 1955.

Poor communications in the hinterland were the principal obstacle to the country's economic and social development. At the turn of the century the first section of the Sierra Leone railway was opened, but communication with most areas continued to be by creek and navigable rivers or by rough bush-paths and head portage. The last section of the railway was completed just before the 1914-18 War. The railway facilitated the export of palm products, and later, as a result of an economic survey in the late twenties, of certain minerals, on which commodities the prosperity of the territory is founded. Road communications outside Freetown did not really exist until 1917-18, and it was not until 1928 that the building of Protectorate trunk roads was seriously taken in hand. It was only in 1940 that the road systems of the Protectorate and of the Colony were linked, but since that time rapid progress has been made with the development of a country-wide road system, including the building of 13 major bridges.

The impetus of economic development has been greatly increased and an idea of the progress may be gained from the increase in the territory's revenue from £886,149 in 1938 to more than £10·5 million in 1958.

Chapter 3: Administration

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

THE constitution of Sierra Leone is to be found in the following constitutional instruments.

- (i) Letters Patent passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom dated 7th April, 1951, 13th April, 1953, 11th August, 1958, and 1st October, 1958, which constitute the office of Governor and the Executive Council and provide for the appointment of Judges and other officers, the grant of pardons and the disposal of Crown lands.
- (ii) The Sierra Leone Protectorate Order in Council, dated 9th April, 1951, as amended by the Sierra Leone Protectorate (Amendment) Order in Council dated 1st April, 1953, and the Sierra Leone Protectorate (Amendment) Order in Council 1958 which defines the limits of the Protectorate, invests the Governor of the Colony with the power of Governor of the Protectorate, and provides that the Executive Council of the Colony shall also be the Executive Council of the Protectorate.
- (iii) Instructions passed under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet dated 11th August, 1958, relating to the Governor's functions, legislation, the disposition of Crown lands, appointments, and the grant of pardons in capital cases.
- (iv) The Sierra Leone (Constitution) Order in Council dated 30th July, 1958, which provides for the functions and membership of the Executive Council, the appointment of a Premier and Ministers, the election of a Speaker and Deputy Speaker, the constitution, powers and privileges of the House of Representatives, the qualifications for elected and nominated members, and the legislative power and procedure of the House.

The Executive Council consists of the Governor as President, a Premier appointed by the Governor and of not less than seven Ministers all of whom must be elected members of the House of Representatives. Ministers are appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Premier by instrument under the Public Seal.

The House of Representatives consists of:

- (i) A Speaker;
- (ii) Fourteen persons elected in the Colony;
- (iii) Thirty-seven persons elected in the Protectorate, twelve of whom shall be Paramount Chiefs indirectly elected by District Councils;
- (iv) Two nominated members, appointed by the Governor by instrument under the Public Seal, who have no vote.

Power is vested in the Governor to make temporary appointments to fill vacancies among the nominated members.

Decisions in the House of Representatives are reached by a majority of votes of the elected members present and voting, the Speaker, or his Deputy when presiding, having neither an original nor a casting vote. If upon any question before the House the votes are equally divided, the motion is declared lost. No business except that of adjournment may be transacted in the House of Representatives if objection is taken by any members present that there are less than 18 members present besides the Speaker, or other person presiding.

Certain powers are reserved to the Governor to declare that ordinances and motions not passed by the Legislature shall have effect if he considers it expedient in the interests of public order, public faith or good government, subject to consultation with his Executive Council or, if his declaration is contrary to the advice of that Council, to authority being obtained from the Secretary of State. The Governor is required to dissolve the House of Representatives (if it has not been sooner dissolved) at the end of five years from the last preceding general election. A general election was held in May, 1957.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Governor, Sir Maurice Dorman, K.C.M.G.

Sir Milton Margai, Kt., M.B.E., Premier.

M. S. Mustapha, Esq., Minister of Finance.

H. E. B. John, Esq., Minister of Education and Social Welfare.

Dr. J. Karefa-Smart, Minister of Lands, Mines and Labour.

D. L. Sumner, Esq., Minister of Communications.

I. B. Kamara, Esq., Minister of Trade and Industry.

Kande Bureh, Esq., Minister of Works and Housing.

T. Ngobeh, Esq., Minister of Health.

A. J. Demby, Esq., Minister of Natural Resources.

Y. D. Sisay, Esq., Minister of Information and Broadcasting.

Paramount Chief R. B. S. Koker, M.B.E., Minister without Portfolio.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

President

The Governor, Sir Maurice Dorman, K.C.M.G.

Speaker

Henry J. Lightfoot Boston, Esq., J.P.

Unofficial Members

Paramount Chief Alimamy Jaia Kai Kai, M.B.E., J.P. (Member for Pujehun District Council).

J. Baimba, Esq. (Second Member for Sherbro Electoral District).

Paramount Chief Dudu Bona, J.P. (Member for Kono District Council).

M. J. Kamanda Bongay, Esq. (Member for Bo Town Council).

Kandeh Bureh, Esq. (Second Member for Freetown (East) Electoral District).

G. Kester Campbell, Esq. (Member for York Electoral District).

H. A. Conteh, Esq. (Member for Tonkolili (East) Electoral District).

J. C. O. Crowther, Esq., O.B.E., J.P. (Member for Waterloo Electoral District).

A. H. Demby, Esq. (Member for Kenema (South) Electoral District).

Paramount Chief Kekura Fongawa (Member for Kenema District Council).

Paramount Chief Madam Ella Koblo Gulama (Member for Moyamba District Council).

Paramount Chief Charlie Bio (Member for Bonthe District Council).

W. A. Jackson, Esq., J.P. (First Member for Sherbro Electoral District).

A. B. M. Jah, Esq. (Member for Pujehun (North) Electoral District).

H. E. B. John, Esq. (First Member for Freetown (West) Electoral District).

J. Barthes Wilson, Esq. (Second Member for Freetown (West) Electoral District).

J. Nelson-Williams, Esq. (Second Member for Freetown (Central) Electoral District).

C. B. Rogers Wright, Esq. (Member for Port Loko (East) Electoral District).

T. S. Johnson, Esq. (Member for Kissy Electoral District).

I. T. A. Wallace-Johnson, Esq. (Member for Wilberforce Electoral District).

M. Kallon, Esq. (Member for Kailahun (West) Electoral District).

Paramount Chief Bai Seboru Kamal II (Member for Bombali District Council).

A. B. Kamara, Esq. (Member for Port Loko (West) Electoral District).

- I. B. Kamara, Esq. (Member for Kambia (East) Electoral District).
A. H. Kande, Esq. (Member for Koinadugu (North) Electoral District).
R. G. O. King, Esq. (Member for British Koya Electoral District).
Paramount Chief R. B. S. Koker, M.B.E., J.P. (Member for Bo District Council).
H. I. Kamara, Esq. (Member for Bombali (East) Electoral District).
T. S. Mbriwa, Esq. (Member for Kono (North) Electoral District).
A. A. Mani, Esq. (Member for Kono (South) Electoral District).
Paramount Chief Balansama Mara II (Member for Koinadugu District Council).
S. B. Marah, Esq. (Member for Koinadugu (South) Electoral District).
Valecius N. Caulker, Esq. (Member for Moyamba (North) Electoral District).
A. M. Margai, Esq. (Member for Moyamba (South) Electoral District).
Sir Milton Margai, Kt., M.B.E. (Member for Bonthe (South) Electoral District).
A. J. Massally, Esq. (Member for Pujehun (South) Electoral District).
C. F. Massally, Esq. (Member for Bonthe (North) Electoral District).
M. S. Mustapha, Esq. (First Member for Freetown (East) Electoral District).
Paramount Chief Vandi Mustapha, J.P. (Member for Kailahun District Council).
S. T. Navo, Esq. (Member for Bo (North) Electoral District).
T. Ngobeh, Esq. (Member for Kailahun (East) Electoral District).
Paramount Chief Bai Koblo Pathbana, M.B.E. (Member for Port Loko District Council).
Y. D. Sesay, Esq. (Member for Bombali (West) Electoral District).
Dr. J. Karefa Smart (Member for Tonkolili (West) Electoral District).
D. L. Sumner, Esq. (Member for Kenema (North) Electoral District).
G. Dickson Thomas, Esq. (Member for Mountain Electoral District).
P. W. H. Wright, Esq. (First Member for Freetown (Central) Electoral District).
Paramount Chief Bai Seboru Yumkella II, J.P. (Member for Kambia District Council).
E. D. Morgan, Esq., M.B.E. (First Nominated Member).
C. P. McConnachie, Esq. (Second Nominated Member).

Clerk of the House of Representatives

S. V. Wright, Esq.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE COLONY

For administrative purposes the territory is divided into the Colony and the Protectorate. The Colony is British territory acquired by purchase of a concession, as described in the previous chapter, under treaties entered into with native chiefs and tribal authorities from 1807 onwards. In detail it consists of the Sierra Leone Peninsula, Sherbro Island, the Tasso, Banana, Turtle, Plantain and York Islands, other small islets, and some small areas of territory inland. Of these areas, only the Peninsula of Sierra Leone, Tasso Island, Banana Island, York Island and the township of Bonthe are administered as part of the Colony, the other areas being administered in every respect as if they were within the Protectorate.

The Colony is administered by the following authorities:

- (a) The Freetown City Council (as constituted under the Freetown Municipality Ordinance Cap. 91);
- (b) The local authorities constituted under the Rural Area Ordinance No. 11 of 1949;
- (c) The Sherbro Urban District Council, under Ordinance No. 22 of 1950.

Freetown City Council. The Council consists of the Mayor, aldermen and councillors. Four councillors are elected by each of the three wards of the City; the Governor in Council may also appoint six councillors of whom at least two must be Africans. After election the councillors in turn elect three aldermen and the Mayor. The normal term of office of councillors is three years and for the Mayor one year.

The Council discharges a number of normal municipal responsibilities, including the provision of a fire brigade, markets and slaughter houses, public parks and gardens, the care of public cemeteries, the lighting of thoroughfares and the recovery of water rates. In addition various "Tribal Headmen" in Freetown have certain limited administrative powers over the members of the indigenous tribes who reside within the municipality.

Rural Area Council. The Rural Area of the Colony, which comprises the whole Colony Peninsula including Banana and Tasso Islands, is administered under a three-tier system of local government, which was established in July, 1950. The base of the structure is made up of 28 Village Area Committees. Each committee consists of six members elected by secret ballot on a wide adult suffrage. The Village Area Committees are responsible for a limited number of functions including the provision of cemeteries and clearing of streets.

At a higher level in the tier there are six Rural District Councils consisting of 12 elected members and these perform the main executive duties of local government; these include the construction and maintenance of roads, provision of water supplies, parks, gardens, and other public places of recreation and the regulation of markets and slaughter houses.

The Rural Area Council consists of two members elected to represent each rural district and the duties of this Council are to act as a channel of communication between the central Government and the Rural District Councils and Village Area Committees in the performance of their duties.

Each Village Area Committee and Rural District Council elects its own chairman, and the President of the Rural Area Council is similarly elected for a period of one year.

Instead of the former house tax of 5s. per house, the Rural Area Council is empowered to impose a rural area rate and the Village Area Committees are likewise empowered to impose a village improvement cess. The rural area rate on the assessed value of premises for 1958 was 1s. 6d. in the £. In addition the Village Area Committee imposed village improvement cesses ranging from 6d. to 1s. 10d. in the £.

A Five-Year Plan of Economic Development of the area makes provision for the improvement of road communications, increased production of oil palm, fruits, vegetables and fish, which it is hoped will result in a general rise in the standard of living of the people in the area.

Sherbro Urban District Council. The Sherbro Urban District which includes the town of Bonthe, York Island and adjacent small islands, lies within the District of Bonthe. The Sherbro Urban District is administered as part of the Colony, while the rest of Bonthe District (the greater part) is administered by the District Commissioner as part of the Protectorate.

The Sherbro Urban District Council Ordinance, 1950, makes provision for a Sherbro Urban District Council, consisting of eight councillors, of whom two are elected by each of the three wards into which the District is divided, one is nominated by the Governor, and one is the Medical Officer, Bonthe. One of the elected councillors is President. The Council exercises functions similar to those exercised by the Freetown City Council and by the various local authorities created under the Rural Area Ordinance, No. 11 of 1949.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE PROTECTORATE

The Protectorate is divided into 12 administrative districts, each in the charge of a District Commissioner. These districts are grouped into three Provinces, which are administered by Provincial Commissioners to whom the District Commissioners are directly responsible.

As in other parts of Africa, the basis of social life is the family. Either for protection, or co-operation in husbandry, or through inter-marriage, families have combined to form villages. The villages have for similar reasons combined to form the extended village, or section, while a number of sections constitute the chiefdom which is the principal administrative unit of the Protectorate. Altogether there

were 147 of these chiefdoms at the end of 1958. Each is in charge of a Paramount Chief, who is elected and assisted by an advisory council, known as the tribal authority. This is composed of the section chiefs and sub-chiefs and the headmen of the larger villages, together with a number of elders who no longer take any active part in public life, but whose opinions and advice are respected, and of representatives elected by taxpayers.

In 1936 a measure of organised local administration was introduced as an experiment in two chiefdoms. Chiefdom treasuries were established and all males of marriageable age were required to pay an annual tax, assessable in the same manner as the Government house tax, in return for which they were relieved of the communal services formerly required of them. Since their establishment the rate of tax has been increased in all chiefdoms and at present stands at 25s. In addition, court fees and fines, together with any other fees ordinarily paid personally to a chief, were credited to the public revenue of the chiefdom. From these revenues the chief and other officials were paid fixed stipends, and payments were made for services which were formerly performed free.

By the end of 1958, 144 chiefdoms were organised on these lines, leaving three unorganised. Their total estimated revenue for 1958 amounted to £799,247. Their funds are spent on social services, such as small primary schools and minor medical and health measures, offices and court houses. Afforestation on a small scale is being attempted, and the organisation of seed-farms and other agricultural activities is in hand. The central Government provides guidance and supervision and assists with small financial grants, but the main activities are run by the people themselves and paid for with their own money.

Every chiefdom, whether reorganised as a Native Administration or not, constitutes a separate administrative unit. Some chiefdoms are too small to form satisfactory economic units and where this is so there is a tendency for two or more to amalgamate.

During 1949 and 1950 it was decided to form local government units of a size capable of undertaking functions which were beyond the resources of the Native Administrations. This need was particularly felt in connection with local economic development. Accordingly the District Councils Ordinance (No. 17 of 1950) was enacted, under the provisions of which the District Councils, which had been established in 1946 as advisory bodies, were reconstituted as bodies corporate with executive and financial functions, and charged with responsibility for promoting the development of the districts and the welfare of their people.

The Presidents of all District Councils are elected by members for a period of one year. Their membership comprises the Paramount Chief of each chiefdom in the district plus one member for each electoral ward in the district elected by secret ballot on a suffrage which generally comprises all adult males. The number of electoral wards depends on the population of the chiefdom. In addition there

are three co-opted members chosen by the District Councils. The District Councils normally meet twice a year, business in the interim being carried out through committees, the chief of which is the Finance and General Purposes Committee which meets under an elected chairman and is responsible for the detailed control of the district development plans and expenditure under District Council annual estimates.

At the end of 1951, Mr. H. W. Davidson, then Deputy Financial Secretary, was seconded by the Governor to examine the possibilities of enlarging the responsibilities and financial resources of the District Councils. His report, submitted in August, 1952, recommended that the functions of District Councils be extended by transferring to them the responsibility either wholly, or in part, for some of the public services hitherto discharged by the central Government. The report, which was adopted as an interim step in the development of local government in Sierra Leone, also recommended that certain items of central Government revenue should be transferred to the district Councils to enable them to finance the transferred services.

The proposals made by Mr. Davidson were accepted by the District Councils and estimates of revenue and expenditure incorporating the new proposals were drawn up by all District Councils in 1953 and became effective from 1st January, 1954. The District Councils thus expanded from bodies responsible solely for the economic development of their districts to genuine local government authorities with direct responsibility for the maintenance and expansion of public services within their districts.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

REGULATIONS regarding weights and measures in Sierra Leone are laid down in the Weights and Measures Ordinance, Cap. 262, as amended in minor details by later provisions. The units of weights and measures used are the same as those used in the United Kingdom. Standards, verified by the Standards Department of the Board of Trade, are obtained from the United Kingdom from time to time and kept in the Treasury.

Under the provision of the Ordinance, the Commissioner of Police is the *ex officio* Inspector of Weights and Measures but executive responsibility has been taken over by the Director of Commerce and Industry and enforcement is vested in a full time Inspector of Weights and Measures. This officer with the assistance of his staff is responsible for the verification of weights and measures and the conduct of prosecution of offenders. The examination of weights, measures and instruments is carried out as far as practicable under United Kingdom methods and standards, and a complete revision of the present ordinance is being undertaken with a view to making supervision more effective.

Chapter 5: Reading List

- BANNERMAN, D. A. *Birds of Tropical West Africa*. 8 vols. London, Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations, 1930–51.
- BANTON, M. *West African City*. A study of tribal life in Freetown. Oxford University Press, 1957.
- CROOKS, J. J. *History of the Colony of Sierra Leone*. London, Simkin, 1903.
- GODDARD, T. N. *The Handbook of Sierra Leone*. London, Grant Richards, 1925.
- GORVIE, MAX. *Old and New in Sierra Leone*. London, United Society for Christian Literature, 1945. (Africa's Own Library No. 9.)
- GORVIE, MAX. *Our People of the Sierra Leone Protectorate*. London, United Society for Christian Literature, 1944. (Africa's Own Library No. 6.)
- HALL, H. U. *Sherbro of Sierra Leone; a preliminary report on the work of the University Museum's Expedition to West Africa*. Oxford University Press, 1938.
- HARGREAVES, J. D. *A life of Sir Samuel Lewis*. Oxford University Press, 1958.
- HUTCHINSON, J. and DALZIEL, J. M. *Flora of Tropical West Africa*, 2nd ed. revised by B. W. J. Keay. London, Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations. Vol. 1, 1954.
- INGHAM, E. G. *Sierra Leone after a Hundred Years*. London, Seeley, 1894.
- JARRETT, H. R. *Geography of Sierra Leone and Gambia*. London, Longmans Green, 1954.
- LEWIS, ROY. *Sierra Leone; a modern portrait*. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1954.
- LITTLE, K. L. *The Mende of Sierra Leone; a West African people in transition*. London, Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1951.
- LUKE, SIR HARRY. *A Bibliography of Sierra Leone, preceded by an essay on the origin, character and peoples of the Colony and Protectorate*. 2nd ed. Oxford University Press, 1925.
- MCCULLOCH, M. *The Peoples of Sierra Leone Protectorate*. London, International African Institute, 1950. (Vol. 2 of the *Ethnographic Survey of Africa*, ed. Daryll Forde.)
- MICHELL, H. *Introduction to the Geography of Sierra Leone*. London, Waterlow, 1918.
- MIGEOD, F. W. H. *The Mende Language, containing useful phrases, elementary grammar, short vocabularies, reading materials*. London, Kegan Paul, 1908.
- THOMPSON, F. W. B. *Sierra Leone in History and Tradition*. London, Witherby, 1926.
- UTTING, F. A. J. *Story of Sierra Leone*. London, Longmans, 1931.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

Obtainable, if in print, from H.M. Stationery Office.

- Mass Education in African Society.* Report of the Adult and Mass Education Sub-Committee of the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies. Colonial No. 186, 1944. Out of print.
- Education for Citizenship in Africa.* Report of a Sub-Committee of the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies. Colonial No. 216, 1948. 1s. 6d.
- Bibliography of Published Sources relating to African Land Tenure.* Colonial No. 258, 1950. 4s.
- Native Administration in the British African Territories.* Part III, West Africa. LORD HAILEY, 1951. 17s. 6d.
- Labour Conditions in West Africa.* Cmd. 6277, 1941. Out of print.
- Report of the Mission appointed to enquire into the production and transport of Vegetable Oils and Oil Seeds produced in the West African Colonies.* Colonial No. 211, 1947. 1s. 3d.
- Overseas Economic Surveys, British West Africa.* A. R. STARCK. February, 1949. Out of print.
- An Economic Survey of the Colonial Territories, 1951.* Vol. III, The West African Territories. Colonial No. 281-3, 1952. 25s.
- Report of the Commission on Higher Education in West Africa.* Cmd. 6655, 1945. 3s.
- Report of the Commission on the Civil Service in British West Africa.* Colonial No. 209, 1947. 7s. 6d.

Obtainable, if in print, from the Government Printer, Sierra Leone, or through the Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

SERIAL PUBLICATIONS

- Sierra Leone Royal Gazette.* 6d. per issue; annual subscription: Inland, £1 5s. Overseas, £1 10s.
- Revised Laws, 1946, Vols. I-IV.* Buckram £8 8s.; half pigskin £10 10s.
- Supplement to the Laws of Sierra Leone, 1946-1948.* 2 vols. Buckram £5 5s.
- Annual Volumes of Legislation.* Various prices.
- Proceedings of the House of Representatives.*
- Speeches by His Excellency the Governor to the House of Representatives.* Various prices.
- His Excellency the Governor's Annual Review of the activities of Government Departments.* Various prices.
- Annual Departmental Reports, e.g. Agriculture, Education, Trade, Report on the Protectorate.* Various prices.
- Protectorate Handbook—1958.*

AFRICANISATION

Report of the Committee set up to consider the appointment of Africans to the Senior Service of the Government. 1949. 6d.

Report on African Participation in the Commerce of Sierra Leone (Dr. N. A. COX-GEORGE) and the Government Statement thereon. 3s.

CENSUS

Census of the Colony and Protectorate of Sierra Leone, 1949. 6d.

CIVIL SERVICE

Report of the Commission on the Civil Service of Sierra Leone, 1952–1953. Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1953. 5s.

Additional Statement on the Report of the Commission of the Civil Service of Sierra Leone. Sessional Paper No. 2A of 1953. 6d.

Report of the West African Survey Mission on the training of Civil Servants in Sierra Leone. 1954. 1s.

Sierra Leone Civil Service Revised Salary Scales, 1955. Sessional Paper No. 3 of 1955. 6d.

Report of the Commission on the Civil Service of Sierra Leone, 1957 (Chairman: L. N. GORSUCH). 4s.

Statement of the Government of Sierra Leone on the Report of the Commission on the Civil Service, 1957. Sessional Paper No. 3 of 1957. 6d.

CLIMATE

Statistics illustrating the climate of Sierra Leone. 1951. 1s. 6d.

CO-OPERATION

Report on Co-operation in Sierra Leone. 1950. 1s.

Co-operative Mission to Sierra Leone. Report by T. LAMBERT and G. SHEARER, 1950. 6d.

COST OF LIVING

Report on the 1951 Freetown Survey of Household Budgets (K. M. FRANCIS). 1s. 6d.

Notes on the movement of Retail Prices, 1951–1954 (W. B. REDDAWAY). 1s.

Recommendations about the Cost of Living Index in Sierra Leone (W. B. REDDAWAY). 1s. 6d.

COURTS

Report on the Native Court System in Sierra Leone (N. J. BROOKE). 1953. 7s. 6d.

CUSTOMS

Customs Export List. 2s. 6d.

Customs Import List. 2s. 6d.

Handbook of Customs and Excise, 1956. 2 Vols. Vol. I, 12s. 6d.
Vol. II, 5s.

DEVELOPMENT

An outline of the Ten-Year Plan for the Development of Sierra Leone. 1946. 1s.

A Plan of Economic Development. H. CHILDS, 1949. 2s. 6d.

Correspondence with the Secretary of State on the Plan of Economic Development for Sierra Leone. 1949. 1s.

Further Correspondence from the Secretary of State on the Plan of Economic Development for Sierra Leone. 1950. 6d.

EDUCATION

Higher Education in the British West African Colonies. 1947. 1s.

Higher Education in Sierra Leone. 1948. 1s.

Fourah Bay College. 1948. 1s. 6d.

Further Correspondence on Fourah Bay College. 1949. 6d.

Revision of Teachers' Salaries. 1948. 1s.

Report of the Commission of Enquiry into Conditions of Service of Teachers. 1949. 1s.

Educational Memorandum on Revised Teachers' Salaries as amended by the Binns Report. 1950. 1s.

Revised Conditions of Service and Revised Salary Scales for Teachers in Government and Assisted Schools. 1950. 2s. 6d.

Report on the Development of Education in Sierra Leone. 1948. 1s. 6d.

Survey of the Secondary Schools in Sierra Leone, with recommendations concerning their curricula. A. E. NICHOLS, 1950. 2s.

Survey of Technical and Further Education, Sierra Leone and Gambia. H. C. WESTON and DR. F. J. HARLOW, 1949. 2s.

African Education; a study of educational policy and practice in British Tropical Africa. 1953. 8s. 6d. (obtainable from Crown Agents only).

Report of the Sierra Leone Education Commission (Chairman: J. S. FULTON). 1954. 4s. 6d.

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the financial affairs of the Fourah Bay College during 1952 (Chairman: H. J. L. BOSTON). 1954. 2s. 6d.

FISHERIES

Report of the Sea Fisheries of Sierra Leone. 1947. 5s.

FORESTRY

Forestry Department, Sierra Leone: Statement of Policy. 1946. 1s. 6d.

FREETOWN WATER SUPPLY

Preliminary Report on the Freetown Water Supply. G. HOWARD HUMPHREYS. 1945. 2s.

Report on Freetown Water Supply. 1945. 3s. 6d.

Freetown Water Supply (Second and Third Reports). 1948. 10s.

Report on the Commission of Enquiry into the Waterworks Department of the Freetown City Council. 1948. 2s.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Proposals for the Reconstitution of the Legislative Council in Sierra Leone. 1948. 1s.

Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Proposals for a Reconstituted Legislative Council in Sierra Leone. 1948. 1s.

Reconstitution of the Legislative Council in Sierra Leone. 1948. 1s.

Reconstitution of the Legislative Council of Sierra Leone. 1950. 6d.

Conduct of Ministers. Sessional Paper No. 3 of 1953. 6d.

Report of the Electoral Reform Commission (Chairman: B. KEITH-LUCAS). 1954. 5s.

Statement of the Government of Sierra Leone on the Report of the Commission for Electoral Reform. Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1955. 4d.

The Government's Proposals for Constitutional Change (Historical Background). Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1956. 3d.

The Government's Proposals for Constitutional Change. Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1956. 1d.

Exchange of Dispatches on Constitutional Proposals. Sessional Paper No. 3 of 1956. 6d.

The Government's Proposals for Further Constitutional Change. Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1958. 6d.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE COLONY

Reconstitution of the Freetown City Council. Memorandum of the Committee appointed to make recommendations to Government. 1944. 2s.

Report of the Committee appointed to consider the amendments to the Freetown Municipality Ordinance, 1945. 1948. 1s.

Report regarding the transfer of functions from Sierra Leone Central Government to the Freetown Municipality and the consequential arrangements affecting organisation and finance. R. S. MCDUGALL. 1950. 1s.

Rural Areas Administration. The condensed version of a report of a Committee appointed to review the present administration of the Rural Areas and to make recommendations. 1948. 1s. 6d.

LAND USE

Land Utilisation in the Colony Peninsula. 1948. 6d.

Soil Conservation and Land Use in Sierra Leone. 1951. 7s. 6d.

LANGUAGE

- Handbook of the Sherbro Language* (SUMNER). 1921. 10s. 6d.
A Limba-English and English-Limba Dictionary. M. L. CLARKE.
 1929. 6s.
An Introduction to Temne Grammar. J. P. L. SCOTT. 1956. 4s.

LAW AND ORDER

- Outline of Native Law* (FENTON). 2nd impression. 1951. 2s. 6d.
Statement of the Sierra Leone Government on the Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Strike and Riots in Freetown in February, 1955. 5s.
Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Disturbances in the Protectorate (November, 1955 to March, 1956) (Chairman: SIR HERBERT COX). 7s. 6d.
Statement of the Sierra Leone Government on the Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Disturbances in the Protectorate (November, 1955 to March, 1956). 6d.
Reports of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the conduct of certain Chiefs and the Government Statement thereon. 5s.
Further Reports of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the conduct of certain Chiefs and the Government Statement thereon. 1s.

MEDICAL

- Report on Medical Salaries and Private Practice* (Chairman: T. C. LUKE). Sessional Paper No. 3 of 1954. 3s.
Trypanosomiasis in British West Africa. PROFESSOR T. H. DAVEY. 1948. 2s.

MINES

- Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the issue of Alluvial Diamond Mining Licences in the Gbambaiadu Area, Kono District* (Chairman: R. B. MARKE). 2s.
Statement of the Government of Sierra Leone on the Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the issue of Alluvial Diamond Mining Licences in the Gbamaiaadu Area, Sando Chiefdom, Kono District. Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1957. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS

- Handbook on the Tsetse Fly* (AUSTEN) 5s.
Tsetse Flies in British West Africa. T. A. M. NASH. 1948. 30s.
The first generation of Sierra Leoneans. F. W. BUTT THOMPSON. 1952. 2s.
Diseases of Cultivated and other Economic Plants in Sierra Leone. F. C. DEIGHTON (Revised April, 1955). 4s.
Vernacular Botanical Vocabulary for Sierra Leone. F. C. DEIGHTON. 13s. 6d.

POLICE

Introduction of the Police Force into the Protectorate. Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1954. Not priced.

RAILWAY

Report on Civil Engineering Improvements to reduce operating expenses of the Sierra Leone Government Railway. H. GATFORD. 1948. £1 11s. 6d.

Something about the Sierra Leone Railway: a few notes about its History, what it is doing and what it hopes to do in the future. W. VENNER. 1950. 1s. 6d.

Memorandum on Revision of Railway Salaries. Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1953. 1s.

UNIONS

Report of the Commission into the Railway Workers Union (Chairman C. S. T. EDMONDSON). 1s. 3d.

List of Maps of Sierra Leone

*(On Sale at the Surveys and Lands Department, New England
Freetown, Sierra Leone*

or at

Messrs. Edward Stanford, Limited, Long Acre, London, W.C.2.)

Title	Scale	Price per Copy		Remarks
		s.	d.	
Atlas of Sierra Leone	—	12	6	1953 edition.
Wall Map of West Africa	1:2,000,000	£2	0 0	Mounted on linen with rollers.
Map of West Africa (School Edition)	1:5,000,000	2	0	
Chiefdom Boundaries Map (and Roads)	1:500,000	2	0	5th edition, 1958.
Physical Map of Sierra Leone	1:500,000	5	0	Layered 5th edition, 1957.
Map of Sierra Leone showing Administrative Areas and Roads (D.C.S. 981)	1:1,000,000	1	6	4th edition, 1957.
Sierra Leone Colony Sheets Nos. 1 and 2	1:10,000	3	6	Contoured. 1948, Edition Air Survey.
Sierra Leone Colony Sheets Nos. 7, 8, 13 and 14	1:10,000	2	0	Not contoured. 1948, Edition Air Survey.
Land Classification Soil Conser- vation Report Map	1:1,000,000	1	6	1951 edition, origin- ally printed for Soil Conservation Report.
Population and Fallows Soil Conservation Report Map	1:1,000,000	1	6	
Degraded Areas Soil Conserva- tion Report Map	1:1,000,000	1	6	
Zones of Production Soil Conser- vation Report Map	1:1,000,000	1	6	
Forest Reserves Soil Conservation Report Map	1:1,000,000	1	6	
Vegetation Soil Conservation Re- port Map	1:1,000,000	1	6	
Sierra Leone Geological Map	1:1,000,000	2	6	Sunprints.
Sierra Leone Soil Map	1:1,000,000	2	6	
Sierra Leone Population Map	1:1,000,000	2	6	
Sierra Leone Agricultural Pro- ducts	1:1,000,000	2	6	
Sierra Leone Tribal Map	1:1,000,000	2	6	
Vicinity of Freetown, Sheets 1, 2 and 3 (G.S.G.S. 4070)	1:63,360	3	6	Contoured. Sheets 1 and 3 edition of 1939. Sheet 2 of 1949 and covers Colony Peninsular
Topographical Maps (Series of 106 Sheets)	1:62,500	2	0	Paper.
		3	0	Mounted flat on linen.
Index for 1:62,500 Topographical Maps		2	0	

<i>Title</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Price per Copy</i> s. d.		<i>Remarks</i>
Topographical Maps (Series of 6 Sheets covering Sierra Leone):				
No. 22 Bonthe	1:250,000	2	0	Partial road revision, 1957.
No. 23 Kenema				
No. 48 Freetown				
No. 49 Makump				
No. 64 Batkanu				
No. 65 Kabala				
Freetown and Vicinity Road Map Sheets 1-3	1:6,250	2	6	Sunprint.
Freetown Cadastral Sheets Nos. 1-14, 16-20, 23-25, 29-31 and 34	1:1,250	2	0	26 sheets published.
Colony Cadastral Sheets (mainly vicinity of Freetown):				
Aberdeen 650-30 N.W. 660-30 S.W. 660-30 N.W.				
Congo Town 650-30 N.E. 650-45 N.W.				
Hill Station 650-45 S.W.				
Wilberforce 650-30 N.E. 650-45 N.W.				
King Tom 660-45 S.W.				
Kissy 650-60 N.E. 650-60 N.W.				
Lumley 650-30 S.E.				
Murray Town 660-30 N.E.				
Kent 540-75 N.W.				
Bo Township Plan	1:10,000	2	6	
Bo Cadastral Sheets Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22 and 25	1:1,250	3	0	1948-1949 edition.
Bonthe Township Plan	1:10,000	2	6	
Bonthe Cadastral Sheets Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9	1:1,250	3	0	
Kenema Township Plan	1:10,000	2	6	
Kenema Cadastral Sheets Nos. 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19 and 23	1:1,250	3	0	1951 edition.
Kambia Cadastral Sheets (28 Sheets available)	1:1,250	3	0	1952 edition.
Kambia Cadastral Sheets	1:2,500	3	0	1952 edition.
Magburaka Cadastral Sheets Nos. 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 39 and 40	1:1,250	3	0	1949 edition.
Segbwema Cadastral Sheets (11 Sheets)	1:1,250	3	0	1950 edition.
Waterloo Cadastral Sheets (8 Sheets)	1:1,250	3	0	
Waterloo Cadastral Sheets	1:1,250	3	0	
Protectorate Township Maps	Various	5s. to 10s.		Mostly from Protec- torate Administra- tive Surveys.

APPENDIX I

Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes Initiated or in Progress during 1958

Scheme No.	Title	Total Expenditure to 31st December, 1958			C.D. and W. Assistance			Territorial Share		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
D. 866	Protectorate Health Centres	77,666	11	2	76,998	10	4	668	0	10
D. 1048A	Central Geological Survey	240,216	16	11	68,039	0	0	172,177	16	11
D. 1269	Library Grants	2,749	11	10	2,304	11	10	445	0	0
D. 1293A	Extension of Government School	150,283	16	9	149,230	0	0	3	16	9
D. 1340A	Rice Research Station (Capital)	16,083	5	5	16,083	5	5	—	—	—
D. 1372	Establishment of Central Schools in the Protectorate	56,331	16	4	39,561	14	3	16,770	2	1
D. 1389	Expansion of Protectorate Literature Bureau	28,437	10	2	18,478	15	1	9,958	15	1
D. 1555A	Meteorological Survey	30,435	2	3	28,629	9	4	1,805	12	11
D. 1620A	Aeronautical Telecommunications	9,383	15	0	9,382	17	1	—	17	11
D. 1641	Health Centres Colony	30,990	18	1	30,990	18	1	—	—	—
D. 1723A	Expansion of Annie Walsh Memorial School	47,091	1	5	44,209	11	8	2,881	9	9
D. 1867	Improvement of Literature Distribution	6,500	0	0	6,500	0	0	—	—	—
D. 1884	Stage I in the Reconstruction of Prince of Wales School	65,397	12	2	65,000	0	0	397	12	2
D. 1917	Improvement of Facilities at Teacher Training College, Bunumbu	23,888	0	0	17,094	3	4	6,783	16	8
D. 1994	Construction of 4 Hospitals in the Protectorate	195,040	16	11	195,040	16	11	—	—	—
D. 1995	Replacement of 10 Ferries by Road Bridges	523,905	5	6	400,342	18	11	123,562	6	7
D. 1996	Construction of 106 Miles of New Road	137,900	16	3	137,900	16	3	—	—	—
D. 2070	Surveys and Trials on Potential New Rice Land	59,536	6	3	59,033	10	3	502	16	0
D. 2094	Central Broadcasting Station	22,528	12	4	22,498	4	5	30	7	11
D. 2183A	Construction of Bo Water Supply	87,110	4	11	75,550	0	0	11,560	4	11

APPENDIX I—(continued)

Scheme No.	Title	Total Expenditure to 31st December, 1958			C.D. and W. Assistance			Territorial Share		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
D. 2217	Resurfacing of 8½ Miles of Freetown—Occra Hills Trunk Road	29,272	3	6	27,500	0	0	1,772	3	6
D. 2219	Kambia and Port Loko Hospitals	40,606	6	2	40,606	6	2	—	—	—
D. 2350	New Primary Schools, Freetown	104,877	9	9	94,000	0	0	10,877	9	9
D. 2366	Construction of 6 New Staff Quarters	23,400	0	0	23,387	9	0	12	11	0
D. 2395	Laboratory Practical Room and Library	27,000	0	0	10,487	19	3	16,512	0	9
D. 2405	Establishment of a Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Laka	6,544	3	4	6,544	3	4	—	—	—
D. 2444	Appointment of Resident Architect at Fourah Bay College	3,225	0	0	1,896	19	3	1,328	0	9
D. 2519	Development of the Staff Housing Site at Fourah Bay College	70,000	0	0	65,195	18	0	4,804	2	0
D. 2520	Appointment of Clerk of Works, Fourah Bay College	3,700	0	0	3,290	15	10	409	4	2
D. 2561	Extension of Freetown Secondary School for Girls	48,015	7	8	38,011	10	9	10,003	16	11
D. 2648	Methodist Boys High School, Stage I of Reconstruction of	5,544	2	0	2,051	6	4	3,492	15	8
D. 2690A	Aerial Survey of Part of Sierra Leone	25,923	6	8	25,923	6	8	—	—	—
D. 2810A	Construction of two Major Bridges, etc.	799,938	8	1	272,972	7	4	526,966	0	9
D. 2877	Reconstruction of the Albert Academy, Freetown	28,577	13	0	16,289	5	3	12,288	7	9
D. 2898	Reconstruction of St. Edwards Secondary School, Freetown	29,000	0	0	21,460	0	0	7,540	0	0
D. 2864A	Extension of 4 Provincial Hospitals	2,038	16	11	1,671	16	10	367	0	1
D. 2863	Princess Christian Mission Hospital	1,052	19	5	789	14	7	263	4	10
D. 2917	Provision for Building and Equipping Laboratories, etc.	22,000	0	0	15,087	13	6	6,912	6	6
D. 2971	Improvement of Facilities at the Teacher Training College, Bunumbu	4,575	0	0	4,117	10	0	457	10	0
D. 2974	Provision of Additional Water Storage Capacity and a New Main Supply at Fourah Bay College	26,500	0	0	24,897	8	0	1,602	12	0
D. 2980	Development of Staff Housing Site at Fourah Bay College	64,945	0	0	68,801	9	10*	—	—	—
D. 2981	Laying out and Construction of Tennis Courts, etc.	6,250	0	0	5,625	0	0	625	0	0
D. 3006	Installation of a New Water Distribution System	15,000	0	0	13,500	0	0	1,500	0	0

D. 3032	Cattle Owner Settlement	13,204	4	8	11,355	12	10	1,848	11	10
D. 3050A	Appointment of Staff (Building and Maintenance), Fourah Bay College	17,500	0	0	15,750	0	0	1,750	0	0
D. 3055	Establishment of a Cocoa and Coffee Experimental Station	2,716	18	11	2,119	4	4	597	14	7
D. 3062	Musaia Animal Husbandry Station	7,913	9	1	6,884	14	1	1,028	15	0
D. 3094	Soil Survey of Boli Lands, Provision of Equipment, Transport, etc.	3,364	12	5	2,897	0	7	467	11	10
D. 3103	Installation and Distribution of Water Supplies at Makeni and Moyamba	1,922	4	4	1,394	11	0	597	13	4
D. 3140	Reconstruction and Expansion of the Collegiate School	9,579	18	4	7,184	18	9	2,394	19	7
D. 3075	Visit of Irrigation and Drainage Adviser	174	4	10	121	19	5	52	5	5
D. 3166	Irrigation and Drainage Project	52,538	9	6	45,284	12	6	7,253	17	0
D. 3056	Reconstruction and Expansion of the Methodist Girls High School, First Stage	32,337	15	0	24,253	6	3	8,084	8	9
D. 3112	Installing a New Telephone System at Fourah Bay College	5,950	5	3	4,500	0	0	1,450	5	3
D. 3180	Aerial Survey of Part of Sierra Leone	16,659	10	3	16,659	10	3	—		
D. 3203	Development of St. Andrews U.C.C. School, Bo., etc.	14,287	0	0	10,715	5	0	3,571	15	0
D. 3226	Installation of X-ray Equipment at Connaught Hospital and Lakka, etc.	167	16	7	125	17	5	41	19	2
D. 3240	Development of Schlenker (C.E.) School, Port Loko, as a Junior Secondary School	39,399	11	8	18,517	16	1	20,881	15	7
D. 3241	Construction of Junior Secondary School, Taiama	126	17	4	98	4	6	28	12	10
D. 3242	Construction of Junior Secondary School, Jaiama	2,093	17	0	1,656	2	10	437	14	2
D. 3258	Building and Equipping Laboratories for the Faculty of Pure Science	30,000	0	0	22,800	0	0	7,200	0	0
D. 3272	Provision for Equipping Laboratories Further Faculty of Pure Science	22,800	0	0	20,520	0	0	2,280	0	0
D. 3329	Building and Equipping the Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Pure Science	15,450	0	0	13,905	0	0	1,545	0	0
D. 3313	Construction of a Junior Secondary School at Makeni	20,000	0	0	13,600	0	0	6,400	0	0
D. 3332	Building and Equipping a College Works Centre for Rural Science, etc.	10,000	0	0	9,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
D. 3333A	Building and Equipping of the Students Union (First Phase)	10,625	0	0	9,560	10	0	1,062	10	0

* 90 per cent. of College actual expenditure.

APPENDIX II (a)

Cases of Crime Reported to the Police in 1958: Number of Cases

Crime	Total cases known or reported to the Police	Cases not Accepted			Disposal of Accepted Cases								
		Complaint due to mistake of law or fact or referred to Native Administrative Courts	Frivolous, vexatious or false complaint	Insufficient evidence	Total true cases	Accused dead or insane, too young to be prosecuted	Acquitted or discharged	Nolle Prosequi	Convicted	Cases proved and order made without conviction	Closed—undetected	Investigation incomplete	Awaiting trial
Against Lawful Authority													
1. Against public order . . .	733	4	9	2	718	—	105	17	545	3	12	2	34
2. Perjury . . .	9	—	—	—	9	—	3	—	4	—	1	—	1
3. Escape and rescue . . .	96	3	1	—	92	—	9	—	34	4	26	15	4
4. Other . . .	391	7	18	9	357	—	64	5	250	5	10	6	17
Total . . .	1,229	14	28	11	1,176	—	181	22	833	12	49	23	56
Against Public Morality													
5. Rape and Indecent Assault . . .	193	5	34	9	145	—	31	5	40	3	9	12	45
6. Unnatural Offences . . .	7	—	—	1	6	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	2
7. Other . . .	102	—	1	—	101	16	3	67	4	1	—	1	9
Total . . .	302	5	35	10	252	17	35	72	45	4	10	13	56
Against the Person													
8. Murder and Manslaughter . . .	51	2	2	—	47	—	7	2	13	—	2	9	14
9. Attempted Murder and Suicide . . .	17	—	5	—	12	—	3	1	2	—	2	3	1
10. Grievous harm, wounding, etc. . .	706	13	39	16	638	—	88	3	414	9	29	36	59
11. Assaults . . .	956	68	94	44	750	—	231	7	405	1	20	32	54
12. Other . . .	171	3	11	2	155	—	14	—	122	2	3	4	8
Total . . .	1,901	86	151	62	1,602	—	343	13	956	12	56	84	136

APPENDIX II (b)
Cases of Crime Reported to the Police in 1958: Number of Persons

Crime	Total arrested or summoned to Court	Acquitted or discharged	Nolle Prosequi	Numbers Convicted										Order made without proceeding to Conviction							
				Total		Death		Imprisonment		Corporal Punishment		Fine									
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Juv.					
																	Juv.	M.	F.	Juv.	M.
Against Lawful Authority																					
1. Against public order	936	166	21	573	93	26	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	486	86	19	2	43	5	7
2. Perjury	9	2	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2
3. Escape and rescue	53	11	—	39	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	12	—	—	—	1	—	1
4. Other	200	40	4	145	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	9	—	—	1	—	—
Total	1,198	219	25	760	103	29	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	587	95	19	2	45	5	10
Against Public Morality																					
5. Rape and Indecent Assault	100	34	2	45	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	1	—	13	—	2
6. Unnatural Offences	8	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
7. Other	104	18	1	63	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	6	1	—	6	—	8
Total	212	54	3	110	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	7	2	—	21	—	11
Against the Person																					
8. Murder and Manslaughter	25	5	5	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Attempted Murder and Suicide	4	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Grievous harm, wounding, etc.	335	99	2	162	7	14	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	74	5	2	1	35	4	11
11. Assaults	741	192	8	453	22	26	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	363	22	7	2	17	3	18
12. Other	117	16	—	64	24	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	24	—	—	5	—	4
Total	1,222	312	15	697	53	44	3	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	495	51	9	3	57	7	33

Against Property		748	30	1,267	37	113	2	—	—	943	15	28	2	8	—	61	—	316	22	24	—	113	39	66
13.	Thefts and other stealings .	2,415																						
13A.	Larceny Dwelling House, Day .	66	17	38	—	7	—	—	—	27	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	11	—	—	—	2	—	2
13B.	Larceny Dwelling House, Night .	44	18	23	2	—	—	—	—	22	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
14.	Robbery and Extortion .	43	19	22	1	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Burglary, house and store-breaking .	25	10	12	2	—	1	—	—	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
15A.	House and storebreaking by day	68	23	22	1	3	—	—	—	19	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	14	—	—	5
15B.	House and storebreaking by night	35	11	17	1	3	—	—	—	15	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	5
16.	False pretences, cheating, fraud, etc. .	623	119	465	6	2	—	—	—	365	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	99	5	—	6	17	6	2
17.	Receiving stolen property .	46	15	27	—	1	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	2	—	—	1
18.	Arson .	25	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1
19.	Praedial larceny (Growing crops) .	4	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
20.	Other .	303	101	153	9	1	1	—	—	98	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	54	3	1	1	22	—	6
Total .		3,697	1,093	2,056	59	131	4	—	—	1,546	27	37	2	13	—	66	—	500	32	27	2	173	45	89
Other Offences against the Penal Code																								
21.	Forgery and coinage .	87	8	62	2	2	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	51	2	1	—	4	—	6
22.	Other .	2,013	395	1,552	8	6	—	—	—	1,148	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	404	7	3	—	28	—	6
22A.	Diamond Offences .	2,029	458	1,505	6	58	—	—	—	1,136	—	3	—	3	—	32	—	366	6	23	—	2	—	—
Total .		4,129	861	3,119	16	66	—	—	—	2,295	1	3	—	3	—	36	—	821	15	27	—	34	—	12
GRAND TOTALS .		10,458	2,539	6,742	238	276	9	4	—	4,269	38	44	2	19	—	147	—	2,450	200	82	7	330	57	153

APPENDIX III

Mean Temperature and Rainfall for Selected Stations in 1958

(The figures quoted are obtained from the year's records up to and including 27th December, 1958.)

<i>Station</i>	<i>Height above mean sea level</i>	<i>Temperature</i>		<i>Rainfall</i>
		<i>Mean daily maximum</i>	<i>Mean daily minimum</i>	
	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Deg. F.</i>	<i>Deg. F.</i>	<i>Inches</i>
Freetown . . .	37	85·0	74·7	118·7
Lungi . . .	82	85·0	74·3	119·0
Kabala . . .	1,522	86·1	68·7	104·8
Bo . . .	302	87·3	71·8	110·1
Bonthe . . .	10	85·7	74·4	126·5
Daru . . .	624	87·0	71·2	99·3

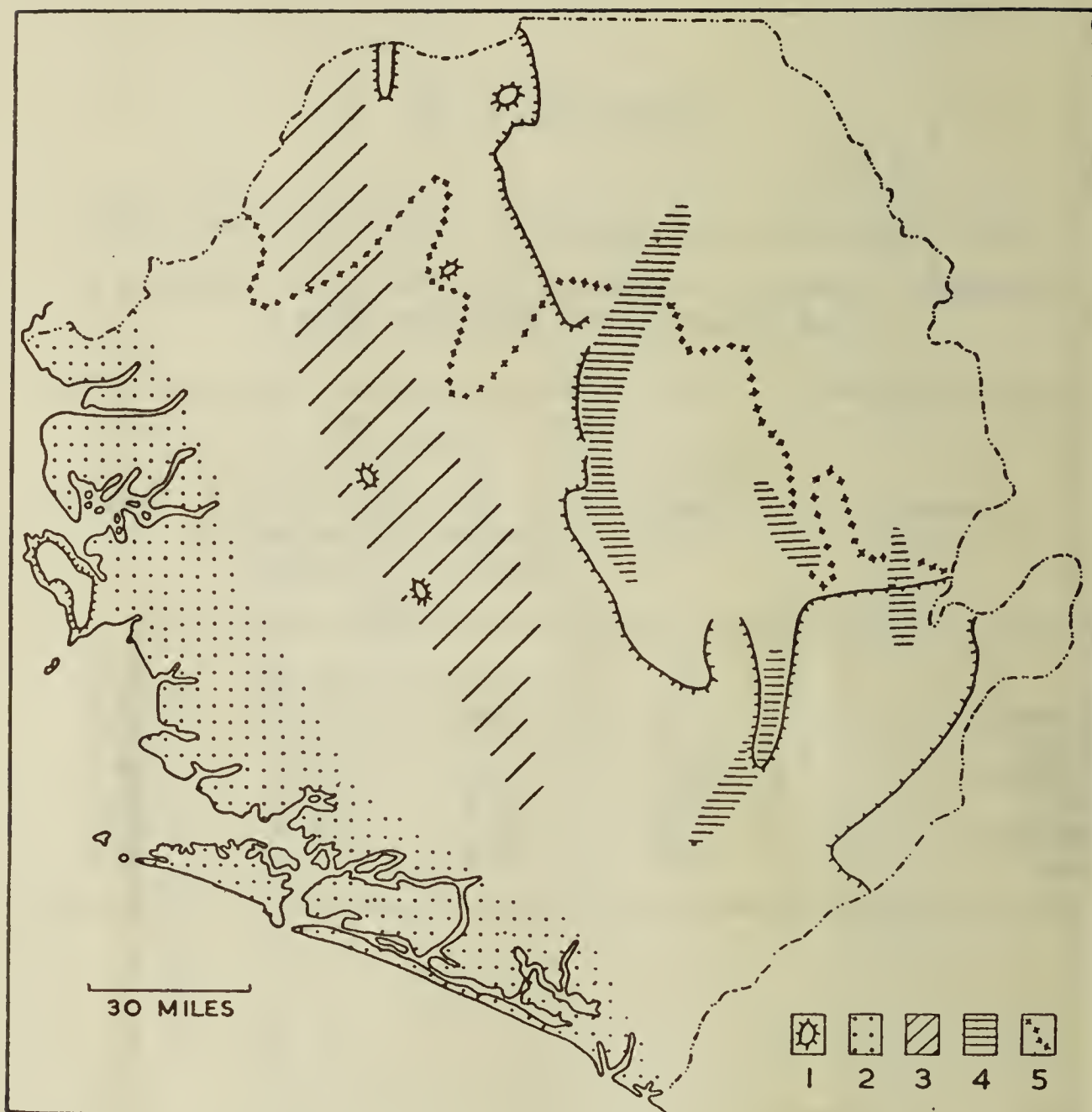


Figure I. Natural Regions of Sierra Leone.

- KEY:
1. Land over 1,000 feet.
 2. Coastal plains and swamps.
 3. Outcrop of Rokel River Series.
 4. Outcrop of Kambui Schists.
 5. Approx. Northern Limit of Closed Forest Zone.

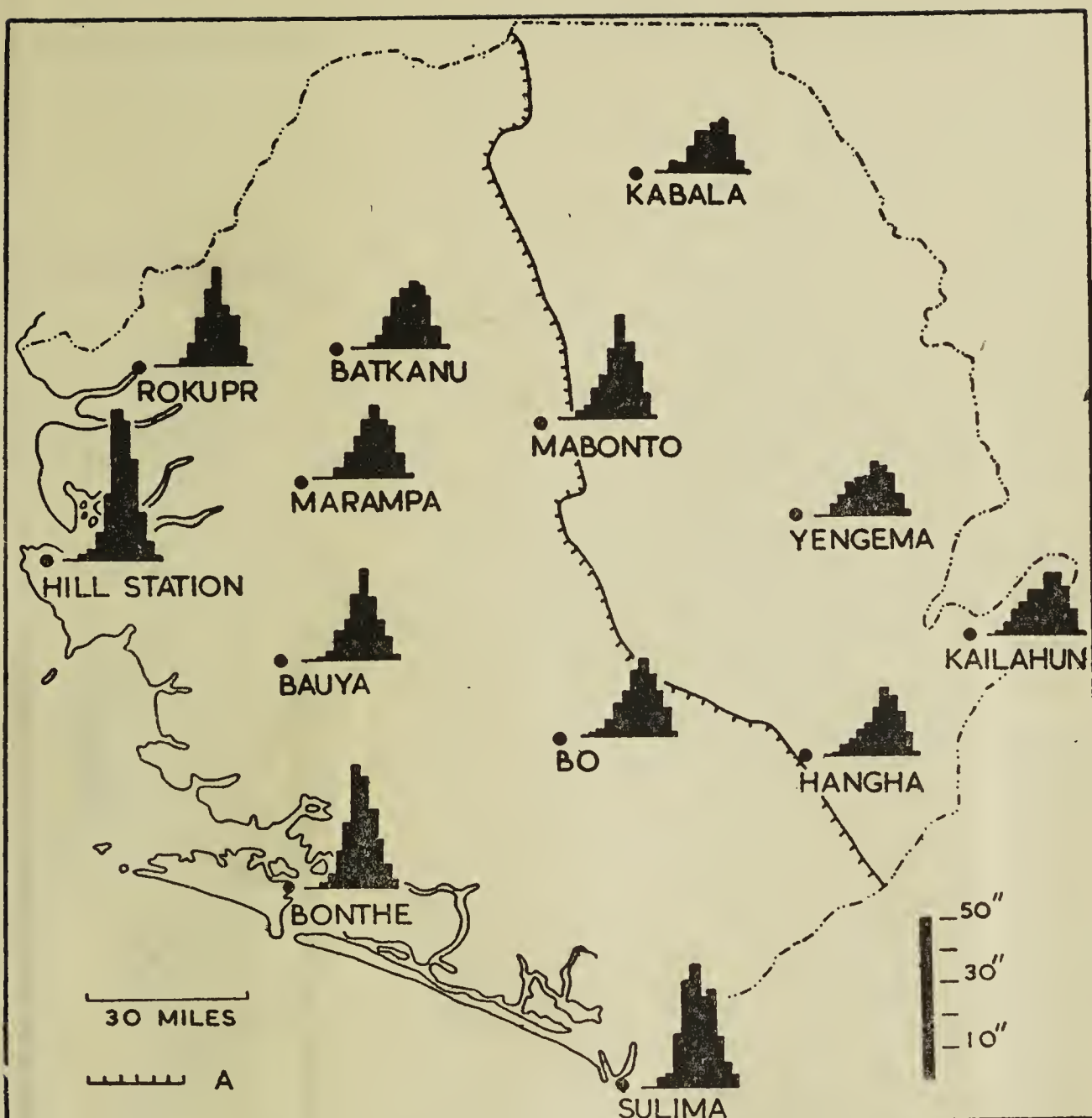


Figure II. Rainfall of Sierra Leone. (Average monthly rainfall in inches at selected stations.)

KEY : A. Limit of Highland Zone.



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